Newport Mercury.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN AMERICA. ESTABLISHED BY FRANKLIN 1758.

VOLUME CXL—No. 33. NEWPORT, R. I., JANUARY 21, 1899. WHOLE NUMBER 7,946

The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.,

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor,

193 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Local Matters.

ANOTHER CLAIMANT FOR THE KING MILLIONS.

Heirs of Sophia King Sturgill Looking Up Evidence to Prove that She Was a Sister of the Late William Henry King—Much Circumstantial Evidence Produced—This Case If It Comes to the Courts Will Cause a Bigger Sensation than the E. A. Webster Ross Litigation.

Mr. Julius L. Anderson, a leading attorney of Houston, Ohio, is in town looking up evidence to prove that there was a sister of the late William Henry King who has not yet been mentioned in any of the many cases about the King estate. The statement made by him and by those employing him in this case is that William Henry King had a sister Sophia, born March 26, 1809. That when this sister was about thirteen years old two men named Sturgill and Stone came to this region from North Carolina with horses to sell; that Sturgill became acquainted with the sister Sophia, and, she being infatuated with him, they eloped. They were married and lived in Ashe County, North Carolina, and afterwards moved to Kentucky where she died. That Sophia left five children only one of whom is now living. There are, however, a number of grandchildren who are living in Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky.

To substantiate his claim Mr. Anderson has with him an ancient medical book printed somewhere about 1821, which has been in the family in Kentucky for many years. On the cover is the name "Dr. D. King, Jr." cut in the leather and very ancient looking. On the inside of the cover there is the following ancient looking writing:—

"David King, Jr., was born 17th November, 1812.

Sophia [the middle letter looks like G] King was born 26th of March, 1809.

William H. King was born September 10, 1818."

There is also on the front leaf other writing which cannot be deciphered.

On the inside of the last cover is the name "David King," which writing is claimed to bear a striking resemblance to that of the late Dr. King. Also on one of the leaves is the name of William H. King, which is old writing. There is another old book printed in 1800 which was evidently a school book, very much mutilated. In one place in the book is written "Providence, R. I., Aug 4, 1809" and in another "Ann M. King, her book." This book has also been in the Kentucky family for many years. These books appear to be genuine and the writing has all the appearance of age.

Mr. Anderson also claims to have evidence to prove that Dr. David King, Jr., and William H. King visited this sister at her home in Ashe County, North Carolina, and remained there some time and that it was probably at that time that he left this medical book with his sister, upon the inside cover of which is written the data mentioned above. While there Dr. King performed a surgical operation for a gentleman now living in that vicinity. There is a tradition in the family that Dr. King, senior, after a time forgave his daughter for eloping with this Southern stranger and that he afterwards bought and gave her a farm in North Carolina.

Still further evidence, Mr. Anderson claims, is the fact that this supposed sister Sophia named all her children after her brothers and sisters, William, David, George Gordon, etc. He claims that the family scattered now in the several states mentioned have always asserted their relation to the Kings of Newport through the sister Sophia, and that this is now no new claim trumped up for the purpose of getting a share of the King millions. Mr. Anderson seems to be very conscientious in this matter. He fully believes that there was such a sister in the King family and he expects to establish such a fact. If he succeeds the heirs of this sister Sophia will be entitled to one third of the estate of the late William Henry King.

The children of the late Dr. David King, senior, acknowledged by the family, were David King, Jr., Edward King, George Gordon King, William Henry King and Ann M. King. George Gordon King and Ann M. King died [illegible] leaving any heirs. If there was a sister Sophia that fact ought to be susceptible of proof. In fact, there are old people now living who ought to be able to throw light on the question.

Supreme Court.

The January session of the common pleas division of the supreme court was opened in this city on Monday, Judge Douglas presiding. After the grand jury had been empanelled and David Stevens selected foreman the judge delivered a brief charge and the jury retired to consider the business which was presented.

The docket was then called and a number of cases were assigned for immediate trial. Among those that go to the appellate division are Charles J. Dodge, adm'r., vs. Phenix Electric Light and Coal Company, William Lovie Tilley vs. Charles M. Cottrell, et. als., Central Baptist Church and Society vs. Gideon Manchester, William H. Shields vs. William Graham. A settlement was entered in the case of Jacob Marz vs. Winfield Scott Sisson. Defendant was defaulted in the case of Walter J. D. Bullock vs. Edward W. Howland.

The grand jury returned indictments against Harry E. Pennoyer, larceny; Peter Gallagher, assault with a dangerous weapon; Michael Shaw and Mortimer Sullivan, breaking and entering in the night time. Pennoyer pleaded guilty and the assistant attorney general requested the leniency of the court. He was given six months in the Providence County jail. Gallagher pleaded not guilty and in default of $1,000 bail was remanded to jail to await trial, as was Mortimer Sullivan who entered the same plea and whose bail was fixed at the same figure. Michael Shaw pleaded guilty and was given a sentence of nine months in the Providence county jail.

The entire session on Tuesday was occupied by the suit of Quinn, Woodland & Co., against Miss Margaret Sullivan to recover a piano alleged to be the property of the plaintiffs. William P. Sheffield, Jr., represented the plaintiffs and Charles Acton Ives the defendant. The claim of the plaintiffs was to the effect that a piano was shipped to the defendant on lease, to be paid for monthly and when the total payments aggregated $350 the piano would become the property of the defendant. An old piano belonging to Miss Sullivan was accepted in part payment. The transaction was conducted by the firm's local agent, P. J. Greany. For a time the payments were made regularly but finally ceased and when the plaintiff attempted to remove the piano they were prevented from doing so. The testimony of the defendant showed that she telegraphed the plaintiffs countermanding the order before the piano was shipped; that she never saw a lease, believing that the document submitted to her was the receipt for money paid; and that the piano was not satisfactory. She was willing to continue the payments when the firm exchanged the piano as their agent agreed to do but never did.

After arguments by counsel and the judge's charge the jury retired and returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Exceptions were noted by Mr. Ives.

On Wednesday the criminal appeal docket was read and the cases marked to follow the attorney general's docket on Monday. There was an informal hearing in the case of Catherine Galvin et al. vs. A. C. Titus, an appeal from the probate court. The new administrator was given an order to sell certain real estate in order to discharge the debts of the estate. The plaintiff charges collusion between the Island Savings Bank and the National Exchange Bank and Patrick H. Horgan, who held the assets of the Newport Laundry Company. These assets were sufficient to meet the demands of the banks, according to the claims of the plaintiff, if they had been properly handled. The court did not see how this phase of the case could be tried unless the form of appeal was amended and Mr. Ives was given permission to make the proper amendment.

A special session of the appellate division was held at 10 o'clock on Wednesday with Judge Douglas on the bench to hear the case of George E. Vernon et al. vs. Gardiner B. Reynolds, an action to obtain an accounting regarding the tug Aquidneck. Mr. Ives appeared for the plaintiffs and Colonel Honey for the defendant, who filed an answer stating that the account books had been open to inspection at all times, and that in 1894 the accounts were examined and the owners pronounced themselves satisfied. Mr. Ives thought this was not sufficient and the court suggested the appointment of a master. An agreement was made, however, that Mr. Ives and two others should have full access to all accounts in the defendant's office at any reasonable time and Mr. Honey said that if this was not sufficient he would agree to anything the counsel for plaintiffs desired.

Thursday's session of the court was a brief one, there being no business for the jury. The case of Charles O. Bergbman vs. Swinburne, Peckham & Co., which was in order for trial, was continued to the April session, the plaintiff to pay all of defendant's costs to date. In the case of Ellery H. Smith vs. William L. Barker judgment was entered against the defendant in default for $170.89. Mr. Burdick represented the plaintiff and Col. Sheffield the defendant. The defendant desired to plead his discharge from bankruptcy but the court ruled that he was in default. Another case in which judgment was entered in default was that of Walter J. D. Bullock vs. Edward W. Howland, plaintiff being awarded possession, ten cents damages and costs.

The Tiverton case of James O'Connell vs Thomas Howe, involving a contract, occupied the attention of the court on Friday.

First Movable Church.

The chapel of the Transfiguration, Jamestown, Conanicut Island, is completed and is a handsome, cozy little place of worship. Rev. C. E. Preston, to whose efforts the erection and equipment of the chapel is due, is a most earnest and energetic worker and it is pleasing to note that the task he set himself to perform last year, the accomplishment of which was predicted as almost an impossibility, has been completed in such a comparatively short time and in so satisfactory a manner.

This chapel, it will be remembered, is a movable one or, as it is called, a "chapel on wheels" and is the first of the kind to be built in this country. With the aid of horses it can be moved from place to place as required and it is believed it will be of great benefit on Conanicut Island where the congregation is a shifting one, that is, the majority of worshippers during the summer months being at the upper end of the island and in the winter season this section being almost entirely deserted and many who would like to worship living too far away to attend. The members of the Episcopal church who reside on Conanicut, either permanently or temporarily are to be congratulated on having so energetic a rector.

Unity Club.

The Unity Club held a study meeting Tuesday evening, the paper of the evening being by Col. John R. Leslie on "The Obligations of the Government to the People of Our New Territories." The paper delivered was an especially interesting one and provoked an equally interesting, though brief, discussion by Rev. G. W. Cutter and Dr Frederick Bradley. The next meeting of the club will be an entertainment consisting of dramatic readings and music.

Mr. Augustus B. Davis, who has been ill for some weeks with a complication of diseases resulting from an attack of the grip, died at his home on Thursday in the 48th year of his age. Mr. Davis some weeks ago fell a victim to the grip, but the attack proved not very serious and soon feeling better he ventured out too soon, a relapse ensued, typhoid pneumonia and a complication of diseases ensued which resulted in his death. Mr. Davis was the son of Mr. Simeon Davis, and had been associated with his father in the bakery business for many years. He was a member of Redwood Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Davis Division, Uniform Rank of the same order, and of Coronet Council, Royal Arcanum. His funeral will be solemnized from his late residence tomorrow afternoon.

Messrs. R. I. Simonson, John R. Daly, C. J. Cooper, B. Crone, C. Christopherson and J. W. Stoakley, mates at the Training Station, left for New York Wednesday night to appear before the examining board for examination for gunners and boatswains, in order to be available for sea service. If they pass a successful examination and receive an acting warrant they must go to sea twelve months on trial before receiving a warrant. The Navy Department has decided to abolish the rating of mate, hence this change.

The Sunday evening series of sermons by Rev. Geo. Whitefield Mead at the First Presbyterian Church on the topics of the day is meeting with great favor. The sermon last Sunday evening on the Fading Glory of France was a powerful and concise statement of a nation that has been through the throes of several revolutions and is now perhaps nearer another one than is apparent on the surface. Next Sunday evening Mr. Mead will preach on the "Transformation of China."

The members of Coronet Council, No. 63, Royal Arcanum, will go to Jamestown on Tuesday evening, January 24, to visit Conanicut Council of that town and install its officers. The Jamestown Ferry boat will leave Newport that evening at 7 o'clock, instead of 6:30 and will return at the close of the exercises.

Newport Lodge of Elks will hold a social session for members of the Order only at their lodge room in the Newton building next Thursday evening. A large number of Elks are expected from out of town.

Mrs. Arthur W. Puddington has returned from a visit to friends in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. James McLeish are visiting friends in New York.

Miss Mary Newton.

The following eulogy of the late Miss Mary H. Newton whose funeral was solemnized in this city on Saturday last, was written for the Wickford Standard and is published in the MERCURY by request. Miss Newton had a large circle of friends in this city and was an aunt of Mr. Dudley Newton at whose house the funeral was held.

"In the death of Miss Mary H. Newton our village has lost one of its choicest spirits, and so suddenly that we instinctively say, 'She walked with God, and was not, for God took her.' Confident as we are of the infinite gain which is hers, we cannot mourn except for the loss which we ourselves have sustained. With meek and quiet spirit and a loving heart, with gentleness, patience and humility, and with the 'Charity which suffereth long and is kind,' she moved among us like an angel of peace—and such indeed she was. Yet not this alone; but endowed with extreme refinement of person and manner, possessed of a highly cultured intellect, sound judgment, wisdom and discretion, and with a firm adhesion to the faith and practice of the religion which she professed, the charms of her character were many and varied, and 'none knew her but to love her, none named her but to praise.' With this saintly example fresh in our minds, God grant that we may follow it, and may some time go to the departed though she cannot return to us. E. E. B."

Heating on Tug Aquidneck Action.

Judge Douglas, sitting in the appellate division of the supreme court, Wednesday morning gave a hearing in the case of George E. Vernon et als. vs. Gardiner B. Reynolds, it being an action to obtain a full and exact accounting in regard to tugboat Aquidneck, of which plaintiffs and Mr. Reynolds were owners, the latter being managing owner. The tug was to cost $17,280. Defendant filed answer, Colonel Honey appearing for him, and Mr. Ives, counsel for plaintiffs at the hearing, presented objections to the answer, which he claimed was insufficient.

Mr. Ives stated that he had been refused permission to see the vouchers and Mr. Honey read a stipulation by which he agreed that everything should be open to Mr. Ives' inspection and if this was not enough he would agree to anything the opposing counsel wanted. The hearing closed, Mr. Ives expressing satisfaction but desiring the entering of the decree.

Wagner-Sullivan.

The wedding of Mr. J. Fred Wagner and Miss Julia Sullivan occurred at St. Mary's rectory Wednesday evening, Rev. Father Cronan officiating. The bride wore a traveling gown of pearl gray. She was accompanied by Miss Mary Callahan, who acted as bridesmaid, the duties of best man being performed by Mr. John J. Riley. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. John J. Traught, on Warner street and after a short reception Mr. and Mrs. Wagner left for a bridal trip. Upon their return they will reside on Ledyard place.

An alarm from box 43 early Wednesday evening summoned the fire department to Easton's Beach, word having been received that Allen's cafe was in flames. Upon reaching the scene the blaze was found to be caused by a fire among the reeds on the water works dam, about northeast of the cafe which, seen as it was from the New Cliffs Hotel, from which the alarm was sent in by telephone, had every appearance of being Allen's cafe.

The notes and queries department on the 5th page of the MERCURY is proving a very interesting and taking feature of the paper. Under the able management of Mr. R. H. Tilley, the State Record Commissioner, we expect to make this department second to none published in any paper in the country. The numerous queries already sent in from every part of the United States shows that this department fills a long felt want.

Excelsior Lodge of Odd Fellows of this city is having a big boom just now. There are twenty five applications now in hand for the degrees and more are coming. The applicants are among the leading business men of the city.

Mr. Henry Hall, formerly engaged in business on Market square in this city, died in Willimantic, Conn., on Wednesday.

Captain James H. Goddard, of fire department headquarters, has been in Boston this week.

Mrs. John P. Simmons of Bristol, R. I., is visiting her niece, Mrs. Robert G. Babcock on Broadway.

Mr. A. C. Titus has sufficiently recovered from his recent attack of the grip to be out.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Burdick are receiving congratulations. It is a girl.

Mr. William P. Lewis of Block Island has been in town this week.

A New Industry for Tiverton.

The town of Tiverton having at a recent town meeting voted to exempt from taxation for a period of ten years the firm of Billings, Clapp & Co., manufacturers of chemicals, work on that company's plant will be begun as soon as the weather permits. The site selected comprises about seven acres of land situated on the shores of Mount Hope Bay between Sandy Beach and the Seaside Home for Children, owned by the Augustus Chase heirs and consisting largely of meadow land.

The company propose to erect an extensive plant, build a wharf some 500 feet in length, and build houses for the employes. The firm will ask nothing from the town towards its lighting and watering, and it will build its own roads. It is proposed to employ some 20 skilled men, who will go to Tiverton from the present location, Newton Lower Falls, and other help, to the number of nearly one hundred at the start, and more later will be secured, giving Tiverton the preference.

The working plant is warranted to disturb no one with offensive odor, even though chemicals are the only goods to be manufactured. The manufacture will be of chemicals used largely in medicine and the arts.

When it became known that the firm were to move from their present location several towns offered them inducements to settle in their midst, but Tiverton was preferred because a location on the water front was desired as most of their raw material came from New York and could be freighted cheaper by water. So without seeking it Tiverton has obtained an industry which promises to be of great value to the town. The pay roll of this company averages between $35,000 and $50,000 annually and the proposed plant, it is expected, will cost upwards of $100,000. Tiverton is to be congratulated on her good fortune.

Washington Commandery.

The officers of Washington Commandery No. 4, K. T., were elected on Wednesday evening of this week and installed by Past Commander Eminent Sir Robert S. Franklin. After the installation the installing officer presented Eminent Sir William B. Scott, the retiring eminent commander, with a past commander's jewel on behalf of the commandery. A warm tribute was paid to the efficiency and faithful work done by Mr. Scott. The officers installed were:

Eminent Commander—Duncan McLean.
Generalissimo—Thatcher T. Bowler.
Captain General—Joseph Gibson.
Prelate—Arthur H. Commerford.
Senior Warden—Edward G. Bayward.
Junior Warden—William H. Langley.
Treasurer—David M. Coggeshall.
Recorder—David Stevens.
Standard Bearer—S. B. Gladding.
Sword Bearer—A. E. Burland.
Warden—William G. Ward, Jr.
First Guard—Joseph S. Allen.
Second Guard—Edward P. Therien.
Third Guard—George H. Proud.
Organist—James H. Barney.
Sentinel—J. Gottlieb Spangler.

William Ellery Chapter, D. A. R.

The annual meeting of the William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Archibald B. Sayer on Rhode Island avenue. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Regent—Mrs. E. N. Alexander.
Vice Regent—Miss Susan P. Swinburne.
Secretary—Miss Susan W. Smithurst.
Treasurer—Miss Mary E. Nichols.
Historian—Mrs. Henrietta C. Ellery.
Registrar—Miss Edith M. Tilley.
Executive Board—Mrs. A. C. Landers, Mrs. E. P. Robinson, Mrs. A. B. Sayer, Mrs. A. K. Sherman, Mrs. George H. Biggs, Mrs. W. G. Stevens.
Entertainment Committee—Mrs. A. B. Sayer, Mrs. J. V. Stewart, Mrs. G. H. Biggs, Mrs A. C. Landers.
Literary Committee—Mrs. J. P. Sanborn, Miss R. T. Bosworth, Miss C. H. Wilks.
Turner Memorial Committee—Mrs. E. P. Robinson, Mrs. A. K. Sherman, Miss Ellery.

Mrs. John P. Sanborn was elected an alternate to the National Congress which meets in Washington February 22, the delegate being by the laws of the society, the Regent. At the conclusion of the business meeting the annual supper of the chapter was held.

Firemen's Relief Association.

The annual meeting of the Newport Firemen's Relief Association was held Monday evening. The report of the treasurer showed the disbursements to sick and disabled members during the past year to have been $249.50 and the balance now remaining $6,914.39. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Chief Engineer Andrew J. Kirwin.
Vice President—Assistant Engineer—Edward T. Bosworth.
Secretary—Charles T. Ellis.
Treasurer—Frank G. Scott.
Relief Committee—Assistant Engineer George A. Brown, from the board of firewards; George H. Kirby, from engine company No 1; Augustus B. Oakley, from hook and ladder company No. 1; Frederick A. Barker, from engine company No. 2; James J. Sheehan, from engine company No. 4; George W. Tiley, from engine company No. 5; Michael Murphy, from hose company No. 6; Arthur G. Burdick, from engine company No. 7; William F. Smith, from hose company No. 8; Charles E. Freeborne, from emergency company No. 1.

At the probate court Monday morning the 1882 will, so called, of Matilda Cass Ledyard was admitted to probate. Claim of appeal was filed and bond in $500 submitted and approved. Edwin S. Burdick, Harry G. Wilks and C. H. Kochne, Jr., were appointed appraisers.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Kirwin are visiting friends in New York State.

Newport Convocation.

The quarterly meeting of the Newport convocation was held at Zibriskie Memorial church of St. John the Evangelist on Wednesday of this week. The communion service was held at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, Bishop Coadjutor McVickar being the celebrant, Rev. Charles G. Gillilat reading the gospel.

At the business session in the afternoon the reports of the executive committee, secretary and treasurer were received which showed the affairs of the convocation to be in a very satisfactory condition. Several matters of interest to the convocation were discussed, among them being a suggestion from Bishop McVickar as to the advisability of having an itinerant diocesan missionary and the erection and equipment of the movable chapel on Conanicut, photographs of which were shown. A vote of thanks was extended to St. John's church and it was voted to hold the next session of the convocation with Trinity church, the hour of the communion service being changed from 11 to 11:30 o'clock.

At five o'clock a special service was held, when Bishop McVickar administered the rite of confirmation to two candidates.

A missionary meeting was held in the evening, Rev. J. M. Rich, curate of St. George's church, preaching the sermon. Rev. C. E. Preston of Jamestown spoke very interestingly on the "church on wheels" and the benediction was pronounced by the Bishop Coadjutor.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

John Wipple has rented for Mrs. Admiral Werden, her cottage on Ayrault street, to Bradford Norman, Esq., for the balance of the winter.

Henry Bull, Jr., has sold for Colonel Samuel R. Honey his estate at the corner of Everett and Francis streets to Dr. F. A. Arnold.

John Whipple has rented for Mrs. Admiral Werden her cottage on Ayrault street, to Bradford Norman, for the remainder of the winter.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Mr. John D. Braman of Newport, cottage on Clinton avenue in Jamestown to Mr. Ernest J. Hines, who is employed at Fort Greble.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Dr. Clement Cleveland of New York a lot of 5000 feet of land on Annandale road, next the Swedish church, to Miss Elizabeth Carney.

Brahms' German Requiem.

The Philharmonic Society gave its fourth concert at the First Presbyterian church Thursday evening and the large audience present unanimously declared it to be the best ever given in this city. Brahms' German Requiem with choruses from Bach's B. Minor Mass and Wagner's "Tannhäuser" composed the programme and every selection was artistically rendered. The solo parts were taken by Mrs. Caroline T. Shepard, soprano, and Mr. William A. Howland, baritone. Mr. Charles P. Scott presided at the organ and Mrs. Charles E. Lawton at the piano, Mr. Alfred G. Langley, conductor. This society is doing a good work for Newport in educating its musical taste to a high plane and in giving it an opportunity from time to time to hear high class music artistically rendered.

Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor of the Central Baptist Church, Providence, and president of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, will deliver a lecture on "Palestine as it is Today," at the Shiloh Baptist Church, Tuesday evening, January 31. Rev. Brewer G. Boardman of the First Baptist Church will preside and Miss Ella K. Martland will render solos. Miss Octavia Jeter will act as accompanist and the proceeds of the lecture will be for the benefit of Shiloh church.

The midwinter examinations in the public schools begin next week. As is customary those pupils whose average standing during the term has reached eighty per cent will be excused from taking the examinations.

Corporal John Shaw of Co. F, First Regiment, R. I. Volunteers, who recently received an honorable discharge therefrom, has returned to his home in this city.

Miss Florence Cole of Providence is spending a fortnight in this city with her sister, Mrs. Henry H. Gifford, on Poplar street.

Mrs. Carroll, of Sacramento, wife of Rev. Mr. Carroll who was formerly pastor of the Thames Street M. E. Church, is the guest of Mrs. A. C. Titus.

Mr. Harry F. Brown has sufficiently recovered from his recent attack of the grip to be able to attend to his duties at the Torpedo Station.

Col. A. C. Landers retired as state auditor on Monday and Charles C. Gray was installed in his place.

Mr. George B. Caswell is confined to his home by illness.

Appropriations for State Rivers and Harbors.

Congressmen Bull and Capron have urged upon Chairman Burton of the House committee on rivers and harbors the claims of Rhode Island for government work for the near future. Among the improvements which are asked to be instituted or continued are: A breakwater at Sakonnet Point at an estimated cost of $25,000; improvement of Newport harbor at a cost of $54,200, the sum of $25,000 being required for the year 1900; continuance of the work at Block Island harbor of refuge requiring $25,000 for the year; improvement of Great Salt Pond at Block Island requiring $25,000 for the year; improvement of Sakonnet river at a cost of $20,000; improvement of Green Jacket Shoals, Providence, $8,596 being required; Providence river and Narragansett Bay, $200,000; increased anchorage grounds in the harbor of Providence; improvement of Pawtucket (or Seekonk) river; Pawcatuck river improvement, $50,000 being required for the year; harbor of refuge at Block Island which will require $100,000 to continue the work during 1900.

An alarm was rung in from box 29 shortly before three o'clock yesterday afternoon for a fire in the roof of the house at the corner of Kay and Everett streets owned and occupied by Rev. Dr. Malcolm. Dr. Malcolm has been living in New York state for some time past and has been in this city but two days. The fire caught around the chimney in the roof but the prompt action of the fire department prevented serious consequence. The damage to the roof and attic by fire and water will amount to considerable, as a large portion of the roof had to be cut away in order to obtain access to the fire.

Malbone Lodge, No. 93, N. E. O. P. O. had a very enjoyable occasion in their hall on Wednesday evening when the officers for the ensuing year were installed by Deputy Grand Warden George R. Lawton of Tiverton assisted by members of Mariners Lodge of that town. Grand Warden W. I. Frostland a large delegation of Mariners Lodge were present. An oyster supper was served by Allen, the caterer, at the close of the exercises.

Town clerk Albert L. Chase of Middletown is confined to his home by illness. Mr. Chase was unable to attend the meeting of the Town Council on Monday for the first time in many years. Mr. Chase's sister is also ill and his mother is critically ill, so that for the time being Mr. Chase's home is converted into a hospital.

Mr. William G. Langley died at his home on Mary street on Thursday after a long illness. He was in the 70th year of his age and leaves a son and two daughters.

PORTSMOUTH.

SOUTH PORTSMOUTH RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

This service which was established in Middletown and South Portsmouth on the 2nd inst., by order of the Post Office Department dated December 9, 1898, was on Tuesday inspected by a special agent from Washington, D. C. The service was found in a condition "perfectly satisfactory," the appearance of the carriers being favorably commented on. The prompt recognition by the patrons of the advisability of providing themselves with the patent boxes authorized and recommended by the Department, which has been the means of sixty-six being placed up to date and a dozen more to be placed as soon as received from the factory, was fully appreciated by the special agent. Every improvement which was intended to be in operation with the starting of this service will be forthcoming as soon as possible. A number of clerks who attend to this special branch of the postal service in Washington being off duty on account of sickness has been one reason why not everything which has been ordered for the completion of this service is at present available. The expressed intention of the Department is to give the people here every opportunity to have perfect rural free delivery service and with the hearty co-operation of the patrons there is no reason why it should not be.

On Tuesday evening as Mr. and Mrs. Emerson A. Bishop, with their little boy, were going home from a meeting of the Daughters of Rebekah, to avoid meeting the electric cars of which the horse is afraid, they drove into Capt. Chase's field for the car to go by. On turning around the horse came in contact with a wire fence which frightened him so that he commenced to run around the field, throwing them all out, but they fortunately escaped with slight injuries. Finally the horse was secured and they proceeded homeward.

The funeral services of Mrs. Susan Almy were held in the Friends' meeting house on Monday, at 1 o'clock, Friend Robert P. Gifford of Providence speaking words of comfort and consolation. Mrs. Almy was in her 85th year and had always been a smart, active woman up to her last sickness. The bearers were Mr. Henry Anthony, Mr. Albert Walker, Mr. Daniel B. Almy and Mr. Benjamin B. White. The burial was in the Friends' grave yard, just west of their house of worship.

Portsmouth Grange held its regular session on Thursday evening when Past District Deputy George E. Sisson assisted by Miss Eliza F. Corgeshall installed the following officers: Secretary, Miss Flora S. Sisson; Gate Keeper, William C. Main; Pomona, Miss Helen Peckham; Ceres, Miss Mabel R. Peckham. The lecturer's hour was occupied with songs and recitations. Members of Nonquit grange were present.

LOST MAN'S LANE

A SECOND EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF AMELIA BUTTERWORTH

BY ANNA KATHARINE GREEN

AUTHOR OF "THE LEAVENWORTH CASE", "BEHIND CLOSED DOORS", "THAT AFFAIR NEXT DOOR" ETC. ETC.

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CHAPTER XIV.

I FORGET MY AGE OR—PERHAPS, REMEMBER IT.

Mr. Trohm did not disappoint my expectations. In another moment I saw him standing in the open doorway with the most genial smile on his lips.

"Miss Butterworth," said he, "I feel too honored. If you will deign to accept a seat in my buggy, I shall only be too happy to drive you to the Knollys gate."

I have always liked the manners of country gentlemen. There is just a touch of formality in their bearing which has been quite eliminated from that of their brothers in the city. I therefore became gracious at once and accepted the seat he offered me without any of the hesitation I might have shown to one personally as agreeable, but not in my own way.

The heads that showed themselves at the neighboring windows warned us to hasten on our route. Mr. Trohm, with a snap of his whip, quite youthful and gallant, touched up his horse, and we rode in dignified calm away from the hotel steps into the wide village street known as the main road. The fact that Mr Gryce had told me that this was the one man I could trust, joined to my own excellent knowledge of human nature and the persons in whom explicit confidence can be put, made the moment one of great satisfaction to me. I was about to make my appearance at the Knollys mansion two hours before I was expected, and I was thus enabled to outwit Lucetta by means of the one man whom I would have chosen out of all in the town to lend me this assistance.

We were not slow in beginning conversation. The fine air, the prosperous condition of the town, offered themes upon which we found it quite easy to dilate, and so naturally and easily did our acquaintanceship progress that we had turned the corner into Lost Man's lane before I quite realized it. The entrance at this end offered a sharp contrast to the one I had already traversed. There it was but a narrow opening between somber and unduly crowding trees. Here it was the gradual melting of a village street into a narrow and less frequented road, which only after passing Deacon Spear's house assumed that aspect of wildness which a quarter of a mile farther on deepened into something positively somber and repellent.

I speak of Deacon Spear because he was sitting on his front doorstep when we rode by. Being Deacon Spear and one of the residents on this road, I did not fail to take notice of him, though guardedly and with such restraint as a knowledge of his widowed condition rendered both wise and proper.

He was not an agreeable looking person, at least not so to me. His hair was sleek, his beard well cared for, his whole person in good if not prosperous condition, but he had the self satisfied expression I detest and looked after us with an aspect of surprise I chose to consider a trifle impertinent. Perhaps he envied Mr. Trohm. If so, he may have had reason—it is not for me to judge.

There had been up to now only a few scrub bushes at the side of the road, with here and there a solitary poplar to enliven the dead level of the grass grown road, but after we had ridden by the fence which sets the boundary to the good deacon's land I noticed such a change in the appearance of things on either side of the road that I could not but exclaim over the natural as well as cultivated beauties which every moment now was bringing before me.

Mr. Trohm could not hide his pleasure.

"These are my lands," said he. "I have bestowed unremitting attention to them for years. It is my hobby, madam. There is not a tree you see that has not received my careful attention. Yonder orchard was set out by me, and the fruit it yields— Madam, I hope you will remain long enough with us to taste a certain rare and luscious peach that I brought from France in one of my visits there. It gives promise of reaching its full perfection this year, and I shall be gratified indeed if you can give it your approval."

This was politeness indeed, especially as I knew what value men like him set upon each individual fruit they watch ripen under their care. Testifying my appreciation of his kindness, I endeavored to introduce another and less harmless and perhaps less personally interesting topic of conversation. The chimneys of his house were beginning to show over the trees, and I had heard nothing from this man on the subject which should have been the most interesting of all to me at this moment. And he was the only person in town I was at liberty to really confide in and possibly the only man in town who could give me a reliable statement of the reasons why the Knollys were looked upon askance by the police as well as the credulous villagers. I began by an allusion to the phantom carriage.

"I hear," said I, "that this lane has other claims to attention beyond those afforded by the mysteries connected with it. I hear that it has at times a ghostly visitant in the shape of a spectral horse and carriage."

"Yes," he replied, with a seeming understanding that was very flattering, "do not spare the lane one of its honors. It has its nightly horror as well as its daily fear. I wish the one were as unreal as the other."

"You act as if both were unreal to you," said I. "The contrast between your appearance and that of some other members of the lane is quite marked."

"You refer"—he seemed to hate to speak—"to the Knollys, I presume."

I endeavored to treat the subject lightly.

"To your young enemy, Lucetta," said I.

He had been looking at me in a perfectly modest and respectful manner, but he dropped his eyes at this and busied himself abstractedly, and yet I thought with some intention, in removing a fly from the horse's flank with the tip of his whip.

"I will not acknowledge her as an enemy," said he quietly and in strictly modulated tones. "I like the girl too well—and her sister."

The fly had been by this time dislodged, but he did not look up.

"And William?" I suggested. "What do you think of William?"

Slowly he straightened himself. Slowly he dropped the whip back into its socket. I thought he was going to answer, when suddenly his whole attitude changed and he turned upon me a beaming face full of nothing but pleasure.

"The road takes a turn here. In another moment you will see my house." And even while he spoke it burst upon us, and I forgot myself that I had just ventured on a somewhat hazardous question.

It was such a pretty place, so beautifully and exquisitely kept. There was a charm about its rose encircled porch that is only to be found in very old places that have been appreciatively cared for. A high fence painted white inclosed a lawn like velvet, and the house itself, shining with a fresh coat of yellow paint, bore signs of comfort in its white curtained windows not usually to be found in the solitary dwelling of a bachelor. I found my eyes roving over each detail with delight and almost blushed, or, rather, had I been 20 years younger might have been thought to blush, as I met his eye and saw how much my pleasure gratified him.

"You must excuse me," said I, with what I have every reason to believe was a highly successful effort to hide my confusion, "if I express too much admiration for what I see before me. I have always had a great leaning toward well ordered walks and trimly kept flower beds—a leaning, alas, which I have found myself unable to gratify."

"Do not apologize," he hastened to say. "You but redouble my own pleasure in thus honoring my poor efforts with your regard. I have spared no pains, madam. I have spared no pains, and most of it, I am proud to say, has been accomplished by my own hands."

"Indeed!" I cried in some surprise, letting my eye rest with satisfaction on the top of a long well sweep that to me was one of the picturesque features of the place.

"It may have been folly," he remarked, with a gloating sweep of his eye over the velvet lawn and flowering shrubs—a peculiar look that seemed to express something more than the mere delight of possession, "but I seemed to begrudge any hired assistance in the tending of plants every one of which seems to me like a personal friend."

"I understand," was my somewhat un-Butterworthian reply. I really did not quite know myself. "What a contrast to the dismal grounds at the other end of the lane!"

This was more in my usual vein even in its tone. He seemed to feel the difference, for his expression changed also.

"Oh, that den!" he exclaimed bitterly; then, seeing me look a little shocked, he added, with an admirable return to his old manner, "I call any place a den where flowers do not grow." And jumping from the buggy he gathered an exquisite bunch of heliotrope, which he pressed upon me. "I like sunshine, beds of roses, fountains and a sweep of lawn like this we see before us. But do not let me bore you. You have probably lingered long enough here and would like to drive on. I will be with you in a moment. Doubtful as it is whether I shall soon again be so fortunate as to be able to offer you any hospitality, I would like to bring you a glass of wine—or, for I see your eyes roaming longingly toward my old fashioned well, would you like a draft of water fresh from the bucket?"

I assured him I did not drink wine, at which I thought his eyes brightened, but that neither did I indulge in water when in a heat, as at present, at which he looked disappointed and came somewhat reluctantly back to the buggy.

He brightened up, however, the moment he was again at my side.

"Now for the woods," said he, with what was undoubtedly a forced laugh.

I thought the opportunity one I ought not to slight.

"Do you think," said I, "that it is in those woods the disappearances take place that Miss Knollys has told me about?"

He showed the same hesitancy to talk I had seen in him before.

"I think the less you let your mind dwell on them the better," said he—"that is, if you are going to remain long in this lane. I do not expend any more thought upon them than is barely necessary, or I should have to leave my roses and my fruits. And that—Miss Butterworth, they are all that keep me in this neighborhood. I wonder—pardon me the indiscretion—that you could bring yourself to enter it. You must be a very brave woman."

"I thought I had a duty"— I began. "Althea Knollys was my friend, and I felt I owed a duty toward her children. Besides"— Should I tell Mr. Trohm my real errand in this place? Mr. Gryce had intimated that he was in the confidence of the police, and if so his assistance in case of necessity might be of inestimable value to me. Yet if no such necessity should arise would I want this man to know that Amelia Butterworth— No, I would not take him into my confidence—not yet. I would only try to get at his idea of where the blame lay—that is, if he had any.

"Besides"— He smiled after waiting a minute or two for me to continue.

"Did I say besides?" was my innocent rejoinder. "I think I meant that after seeing them my sense of the importance of that duty had increased. William especially seems to be a young man of very doubtful amiability."

Immediately the noncommittal look returned to Mr. Trohm's face.

"I have no fault to find with William," said he. "He's not the most agreeable companion in the world perhaps, but he has a pretty fancy for fruit—a very pretty fancy."

"One can hardly wonder at that in a neighbor of Mr. Trohm," said I, watching his look, which was fixed somewhat gloomily upon the forest of trees now rapidly closing in around us.

"Perhaps not, perhaps not, madam. The sight of a full bunch of honeysuckle hanging from an arbor such as runs along my south walls is a great stimulant to one's taste, madam, I'll not deny that."

"But, William," I repeated, determined not to let the subject go, "have you never thought he was a little indifferent to his sisters?"

"A little, madam."

"And a trifle rough to everything but his dogs?"

"A trifle, madam."

"The girls"—I was almost angry—"on the contrary, seem devoted to him?"

"Women have that weakness."

"And act as if they would do—what would they not do for him?"

"Miss Butterworth, I have never seen a more amiable woman than yourself. Will you promise me one thing?"

His manner was respect itself, his smile genial and highly contagious. I could not help responding to it in the way he expected.

"Do not talk to me about the Knollys. It is a painful subject to me. Lucetta—you know the girl, and I shall not be able to prejudice you against her—has conceived the idea that I encourage William in an intimacy of which she does not approve. She does not want him to talk to me. William has a loose tongue in his head and sometimes drops unguarded words about their doings up there, which if any but William spoke— But there, I am forgetting one of the most important rules of my own life, which is to keep my mouth from babbling and my tongue from guile. Influence of a congenial companion, madam—it is irresistible sometimes, especially to a man living so much alone as myself."

HE WAS NOT AN AGREEABLE LOOKING PERSON.

I thought his fault very pardonable, but did not express it lest I should frighten his confidences away.

"I thought there was something," I said. "Lucetta acted almost afraid of you this morning. I should think she would be glad of the friendship of so good a neighbor."

His face took on a very somber look.

"She is afraid of me," he admitted, "afraid of what I may see or have seen—of their poverty," he added, with an odd emphasis. I scarcely think he expected to deceive me.

I did not push the subject an inch further. I saw it had gone as far as he would allow it at this time.

We were by this time in the heart of the forest and rapidly approaching the Knollys house. As the tops of its great chimneys rose above the foliage I saw his aspect suddenly change.

"I don't know why," said he, "but I hate unaccountably to leave you here."

I thought the prospect somewhat uninviting myself after the pleasant ride I had had and the glimpse which had been given me of a really cheery home and pleasant surroundings.

"This morning I looked upon you as a somewhat daring woman, the progress of whose stay here would be watched by me with interest, but after the companionship of the last half hour I am conscious of an anxiety in your regard which makes me doubly wish that Miss Knollys had not shut me out from her home. Are you sure you wish to enter this house again, madam?"

I was surprised—really surprised—at the feeling he showed. If my well disciplined heart had known how to flutter, it would probably have fluttered then, but happily the restraint of years did not fail me in this emergency. Taking advantage of the emotion which had betrayed him into an acknowledgment of his real feelings regarding the dangers lurking in this home, despite the check he had endeavored to put upon his lips, I said, with an attempt at naivete only to be excused by the exigencies of the occasion:

"Why, I thought you considered this domicile as being perfectly harmless. You like the girls and have no fault to find with William. Can it be that this great building has another occupant? I do not allude to ghosts. Of them neither you nor I can think it worth while to talk."

"Miss Butterworth, you have me in a corner. I do not know of any other occupant which the house can hold save the three young people you have mentioned. If I seem to feel any doubt of them—but I don't feel any doubt. I only dread any place for you which is not watched over by some one interested in your defense. The danger threatening the inhabitants of this lane is such a veiled one. If we know where it lurked, we would no longer call it danger. Sometimes I think the ghosts you allude to are not as innocent as mere specters usually are. But don't let me frighten you. Don't— Ah, William, I have brought back your guest, you see! I couldn't let her sit out the noon hour in old Carter's parlor. That would be too much for even so amiable a person as Miss Butterworth to endure."

I had hardly realized we were so near the gate and certainly was surprised to find William anywhere within hearing. That his appearance at this moment was anything but welcome, at least to me, must be evident to any one. The sentence which it interrupted might have contained the most important advice or at the least a warning I would be the better prepared for having. But destiny, which was against me, said no, and bowing one who accepts the inevitable with good grace I prepared myself to alight, with Mr. Trohm's assistance.

The bunch of heliotrope I held was a little in my way or I should have managed the jump with confidence and dignified agility. As it was, I tripped slightly, which brought out a chuckle from William that at the moment seemed more wicked to me than any crime. Meanwhile he had not let matters proceed thus far without putting more than one question.

"And where's Simsbury? And why did Miss Butterworth think she had got to sit in Carter's parlor?"

"Mr. Simsbury," said I as soon as I could recover from the mingled exertion and embarrassment of my descent to terra firma, "felt it necessary to take the horse to the shoer's. That is a half day's work, as you know, and I knew that he and especially you would be glad to have me accept any means for escaping so dreary a waiting."

The grunt he uttered was eloquent of anything but satisfaction.

"I'll go tell the girls," he said. But he didn't go till he had seen Mr. Trohm enter his buggy and drive slowly off.

That this did not add to my liking for William goes without saying.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Keeps Him Hustling.

"What do you think of the bicycle craze?"

"Great thing! I never took so much exercise before in all my life."

"Why, I didn't know that you were riding."

"I am not, but I have to cross the street once in a while."

His Term For It.

"And so it is all over between you and Miss Rocksley?"

"Yes; I went to see her father about it day before yesterday and he mustered me out with a cane that weighed about ten pounds."

War Revenue.

Rural Raggers—Say, Tatts, do you think it's right to raise the price of beer?

Tramping Tatters—I've been trying to raise the price of one fer a week.

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ONE CHURCH PICNIC.

The Melancholy Man Relates His Experience and Believes They Are Great.

"Went to a church picnic the other day," laconically remarked the Melancholy Man as he kept the long cigar he had borrowed for a light and gave back his stub.

"Great things, all fresco jollifications, you know—intended to heal old sores—wipe out cliques—restore all that love-and-charity-to-your-neighbor feeling, and generally weld a congregation together. Fine time we had! Jones left the imprint of his new fifteen-dollar trousers on Mrs. Smith's big huckleberry pie that she'd had a lot of trouble making; Charlie Johnson spilled coffee all over May Brown's fine white silk waist; young Bobbie Bates capsized the boat with two deacons and their wives in it; nobody asked Birdie Scroggs to sing or Lily Mudd to play the guitar; old Crusty caught the preacher kissing his wife; Binks had his mouth stained a rich, durable ebon because little Percy Pawpaw had put ink in the blackberry pie, and Mrs. Pawpaw reared up at his daring to whip her boy and everybody took sides and—oh well, never mind the rest.

"Such a disreputable, frowsy lot you never saw when they finally started for home, and what was worse not a single soul on speaking terms with any other soul. They tell me now that the church is split into as many factions as there are families.

"Yep, great things these church picnics! Heal old sores, wipe out cliques and weld everything harmoniously together. Yep, great things!"

The Matter of Allowance.

"My dear," whispered the young man, "as we are so soon to be married, we should take a practical view of life, and profit by the mistakes of others. For instance, there is the subject of a regular allowance every week for spending money, you know."

"Oh, I've thought of that," she replied sweetly.

"Have you?"

"Yes, indeed. Hundreds and hundreds of times, and lately I haven't thought of much else."

"Eh!"

"Yes. Your income is $2,000, isn't it?"

"Yes, and I want it to go as far as possible toward your happiness."

"Of course. Well, I've talked it over with mamma, and she thinks an allowance of $1 a week will be plenty."

"Oh, yes. You can walk to the office, you know, and carry your lunch, you know, and so you can use the whole dollar for cigars and neckties and things."

Made No Difference.

Plankville Bugle: Just as we went to press we noticed that the "s" and the "g" had dropped off the ends of the first word in our head line on "Shelling the Spanish Camp," but the difference made was so immaterial that we concluded to let it go as it stood.

Romantic.

The autumn days are becoming hazy,
  The half-chilled birds through the breezes flit,
And the maid plucks the wings of the frost-nipped daisy
  And murmurs: "He loves me; he loves me nit."

Regarding His Belief.

Singleton—Do you believe in the doctrine of infant damnation?

Benedict—Not in the daytime.

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In effect Nov. 1, 1898.

Leave

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	10 00	1 20	4 10	7 35
Providence, arr	11 20	3 18	5 55	*9 54
Boston "	1 15	4 25	7 00	11 00
New York	4 30	6 57	11 00	4 B
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Leave

	SUNDY.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York,	*12 03	5 00	10 02	1 02
Boston		10 00	1 02	5 45
Providence	6 52	11 13	2 07	4 10
Newport, arr	8 55	1 02	4 00	6 43
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

B Washington; Express due Harlem River Station, 9:15 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6 40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9 31 A. M.; Washington, 10 42 A. M.

*Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

*Except Saturdays via Providence.

For Tickets and Drawing Room accommodations apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. H. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Eastern District.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Sunday, Jan. 1, 1899, trains will leave Newport, for Boston, Park Square, week days, 7.00, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.00, P. M. Return 8.45, 9.45, 10.45 A. M., 12.15, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, P. M. Middletown and Portsmouth, 7.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, P. M. Portsmouth Grove (flag stop), 7.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River and Taunton, 7.00, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Middleboro, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 3.00, 6.00 P. M. Hyannis, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Provincetown, 3.00 P. M. Plymouth, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. New Bedford, 8.20, 11.00 A. M. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Fitchburg and stations on Northern Division, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Lowell, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Cottage City, 11.00 A. M. Providence, 7.00, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Return, 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.50 P. M.

SUNDAYS, for Boston, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. 5.00 P. M. Return, 8.30, 8.18 A. M., 4.28, P. M. For Providence, 7.00, 11.00 A. M., 5.00 P. M. Return, 7.30, 9.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M. For Portsmouth Grove, 7.00 11.00 A. M., 5.00 P. M. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.00, 11.00 A. M., 5.00, P. M. New Bedford, 7.00 A. M., 5.00 P. M.

aBoat from Fall River.
dTerminal Station.

A. O. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Boston.
O. PETER CLARK, Gen'l. Supt. Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Ag't, Newport, R. I.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company.

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 11, 1896.

Leave Fall River for Newport—**6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, *8.45, 9.15, *9.45, *10.45 p. m.

Leave Hall Street, Newport, for Fall River—**7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, *8.45, 9.15, *9.45, *10.45 p. m.

*To Portsmouth car house only.

**Not run Sundays.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Newport, 90 minutes.

Last car for Fall River leaves Newport at 9.15 p. m.

Last car for Newport leaves Fall River at 8.15 p. m.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Fall River at 10.45 p. m.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Newport at 10.45 p. m.

More frequent trips will be run Saturdays, Sundays and holidays when necessary.

Subject to change and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

E. F. SHAW, Jr. General Manager.
R. H. FILLMORE, Jr., Superintendent.

Woman's Dep't.

Manual Training for Children.

Sadie American, the successful Chicago kindergartner, enthusiastically recommends manual training when discussing "Child-training by the Froebel System" in the September Woman's Home Companion.

"Manual training sharpens the senses and makes eyes that see and ears that hear and a touch that is fine and true. It gives proper balance of values, not only to the physical and intellectual activities of the individual, but to the intercourse of pupil with pupil, for frequently the seeming dullard turns out to be the skillful worker, and vice versa, and mutual respect and harmony result. So the varying yet equal worth of men is taught without sign or sound. Pupils, too, are encouraged to mutually aid each other in construction and in handling the use of tools; and the valuable quantity of social helpfulness grows like the flower from the swelling bud. It is a method of positive creative activity as against passive receptivity or destructive restlessness; in short, it is education, not instruction. It forms the mind instead of furnishing it. It creates right habits, and so molds character. It makes careful, thinking, true men. 'We make it our constant aim to let the acquisition of knowledge, the apprehension of truth, grow out of the experience of the children themselves,' says Prof. Bamberger. It is the constructive method, as against that of cramming with rules and definitions the children do not understand, and facts they do not assimilate. First comes actual acquaintance and repeated experiment, out of which the definition, rule or truth naturally grows, and thus becomes the lasting possession of the child. * * * There is complete correlation and co-ordination in the intellectual and manual work. Things thought out are wrought out; thus the hand becomes the outlet for the rising flood of the mind, and self activity and self-expression are induced. The child finds himself a creator, for the avenues are opened by which he discovers himself and gains possession and use of his faculties. He is the centre of the universe, and making longer and longer excursions into the unknown, discovers the world about him and his relation to it."

Women on Boards of Health.

Why are not women appointed on the boards of health oftener than they are? There are instances, it is true, where they serve, but these are comparatively rare, and yet they would be most valuable. If all boards of health were made up solely of physicians, the need of women would not be so apparent, but every one knows that, as a matter of fact, almost any one will do on this board. Even a doctor has not the knowledge that the clever housekeeper has acquired; he does not know where to look for possible evils in the tenement-house as well as she; he has not fathomed the possible iniquities of dark closets, cupboards, hallways, refrigerators, and cellars as she has. In order to make the board what it should be, half, at least, should be women. There is instruction or condemnation to be given, and the competent woman can show the more often ignorant than wilful offender how to do better; can give practical lessons in keeping clean, in airing, cleansing, the care of meats, milk, clothes—in short, a thousand and one things that a man cannot and does not know.

In England, city boards have what they call "women health visitors," who do just what is so needed. In Manchester for instance, in the quarter ending in September, the eighteen women visitors made 8,170 inspections of houses. In most of these tenements they left disinfectant powder, a great quantity of soap, loaned brushes, and gave the time to have white-washing done, and left behind them pamphlets as to the prevention of various diseases, and the care to be exercised in many ways. They also reported unsafe and hopelessly foul houses, neglected children (after doing what was possible themselves in such cases); they also carried food and clothing, showed poor women how to care for their little children, took care of sick persons, cleaned dirty houses, and obtained work for needy people.

This enumeration of services shows clearly enough the value and the need of women on the boards of health. If women are useful on the school boards, they would be even more so on the health boards.—Springfield Republican.

Tight Clothing.

Injurious in a high degree are all constricting bands, it matters not whether it be the collar, the waistband, or the garter. Anything which compresses the blood vessels and interferes with the free circulation of the blood should under no circumstances be tolerated. Headache, chronic indigestion, even apoplexy, will be favored and rendered more possible by the use of tight collars, while varicose veins are commonly caused by tight garters. Anything constricting the waist is evidently and obviously injurious to the vital organs within, all of which require plenty of room to perform their functions properly. We are in the habit of expressing ourselves very strongly on the subject of the barbarous custom of Chinese women in compressing their feet, but the Celestials in all probability think it far more barbarous for Europeans to constrict their necks, waists, and legs, and, as a matter of fact, there is reason on their side—there are no vital organs in the feet.—New York Ledger.

No "Plum Trees" for Our New Possessions.

Bolivar said, after some sad experiments in South America, that no republic could live in the tropics. And Kipling has said:

"There is never a law of God or man
Runs north of fifty-three."

The stupendous task we are attempting in our new government bills for Alaska and our tropical islands is to disprove both these sayings. Whether local self-government goes to these arctic and tropic corners of Greater America or not, "law" must go in Anglo-Saxon majesty and blessing. And in order to do this, we must first of all look to the officers we send. Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell has shown how Spain lost her islands by giving them as "spoils" to political favorites. Our Indian troubles have been mostly due to the same cause. And yet the majority of Congressmen, if not prevented by popular protest, will make "plums" of these islands for their henchmen. The havoc wrought in the army by the "spoils system" has been laid persistently on individuals. It is rather a timely re-enforcement of civil service reform just when a great increase in our civil list makes it imperative to strengthen it.—Union Signal.

Absentminded Professor (after the wedding ceremony). "So now, dear Emma, we shall always belong to each other."

Emma. "Yes, Ferdinand—but please make a note of it and don't forget it."

FIGHT FOR RIGHT OF WAY

General Young's Dashing Battle at Las Guasimas Pass.

TOLD BY THE HEROES OF THE DAY.

Cavalry Led the March on Santiago. Heavy Spanish Forces Across the Front—Young Attacked With Odds Against Him—No Ambush, but a Well Planned Battle.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Author.)

III.

SO MUCH has been said about Young having fallen into an ambush at Las Guasimas that it is necessary to go into details in order to show that such was not the case. When the general gave his last orders to the chiefs of the regular squadron to advance along the main road to Santiago, he was in a position where he could point out to them the Spanish line, the main road leading to it, the general direction of the trail over the high hill and approximately the junction of the road and trail which was to be the junction of the rough riders' and the regulars' column at the supreme moment of battle.

As the rough riders had a difficult hill to climb, General Young gave them more time than he did the regulars. The squadron of the First regulars, under Major Bell, had the advance, that of the Tenth, Major Norvell, moving in support. Captain Galbraith's troop of the First was to occupy the high ground between the regulars and rough riders and make connection between the two columns at the same time.

While waiting 20 minutes for the rough riders to gain time, General Young placed two Hotchkiss guns in sight of the Spaniards to draw their fire. Meanwhile General Wheeler reached the front, and General Young asked if he had any changes to suggest or orders to give. He called attention to General Young's violation of rules in dividing forces in the face of the enemy. General Young said that he had thought of that, but in view of the situation assumed the risk. General Wheeler had nothing further to say. Then the Hotchkiss guns under Captain Watson opened fire, one at 1,000 yards and one at 900. Finally the range was calculated at 850. The squadron of the First immediately advanced, but the troops couldn't keep touch owing to the dense chaparral. In order to reach a ground where they could advance in line it was necessary to get within 500 or 600 yards in front of the Spaniards on a plain under view of the enemy.

The first shell of the Hotchkiss gun was answered by a volley from the Spanish. Having fought the Cubans on that ground, they had perfected their range. A few moments after the firing began General Young heard firing away off to his left, and seeing that the advancing regulars didn't answer it he concluded that it was directed against Wood's column, that Wood was up and engaged.

General Wheeler became uneasy when he saw that the advancing regulars did not return the Spaniards' fire. Young told him that their silence was due to fire discipline. The regulars were not to pure, but to advance and secure cover. The Spanish fire became so hot Young ordered the Hotchkiss guns under cover. This had the effect of stopping the Spanish fire. In a few minutes the Hotchkiss guns opened again. Captain Mills returned from the chaparral in front and reported to Young that the regulars were advancing and getting cover. Major Bell, leader of the squadron of the First, in advance, was instructed to push forward and get under the cover of the hill occupied by the Spanish, a point 300 or 400 yards on their front.

The regulars had to crawl through the undergrowth and to cut wire fences. They had wire nippers, one to every five men. Shortly the regulars could be seen ascending the difficult hill. General Wheeler intimated to Young that he was overmatched. His three troops of the Tenth cavalry were close up in support of the First. There was only one troop held in reserve. General Young called Wheeler's attention to the firing on Wood's line, which indicated that Wood was advancing as fast as the regulars. General Young said to Wheeler that he had the utmost confidence in success. Captain Wainright's troop of the First was off on the extreme right of the regulars, following a road north of the main road which would turn the Spanish left. Wood's advance would turn the Spanish right. It seems from reports of General Young's aids that the Spanish flanks were turned simultaneously, and the Spaniards retreated in a rout. Captain Beck's and Captain Galbraith's regular troops formed a junction with Wood, and then the line of battle was continuous from end to end, from Wainright on the extreme right to the left of the rough riders.

The fight lasted about 1 hour and 20 minutes from the time the Hotchkiss gun first opened until the Spanish flanks were turned. There was some firing for 20 minutes more, but it all ended at 9:45 a. m. General Young sent orders up the line not to follow the Spaniards. The day was very hot. His men were very tired and were wet through from a heavy rain that had fallen the night before. The line was rearranged in the expectation of a counter attack.

The Spanish largely outnumbered the Americans at Las Guasimas. Their papers boasted that 2,500 of their men had checked the whole American army. Cubans asserted that the Spaniards numbered 3,000 that day. Other estimates placed it at 2,500. Young's total force was 965.

After the battle General Young admitted to Wheeler that he (Young) had made one mistake after all. He said that that was in the matter of deployment as his column advanced. One troop had diverged to the left instead of going in direct. General Wheeler replied: "I have watched the game from start to finish, and if I had it to do over would not change one iota of your plan. I never witnessed a battle that was carried out so entirely without change of plan."

The only interference on the part of General Wheeler was to urge General Young personally to keep under cover. General Young is a giant in stature. His exposure that day, noticed and commented on by all, was not done for bravado. He did it to set an example to officers and men who had never been under fire before. He thought that if they saw their general taking the usual risks it would have a good effect.

General Young said to Wheeler that he had throughout the utmost confidence of success, adding: "General, if I had lost this battle and still lived, you would have my resignation. My object of fighting this battle was to get Las Guasimas for the army's camp."

The total loss in General Young's command was 65 killed and wounded. The strength of the squadron of rough riders was about equal to the strength of the squadrons of the First and Tenth cavalry present. The rough riders lost eight killed and the regulars eight. In the regulars Major Bell and Captain Birom were wounded. Seven out of the eight killed in the regulars belonged to the squadron of the First, which had the advance. The casualties in the regulars' column occurred at the beginning of the advance, near a small church. Just as he was starting forward to lead his men in the rush for cover, while in advance, Major Bell was shot through both shin bones. On an average the men in the regulars' column fired a little short of ten rounds each. This was due to the fire discipline. In the fire discipline men are taught when to fire, to fire at the enemy only, under certain circumstances, and the number of rounds to fire for a given purpose. Unlimited firing is permitted only at the supreme moment. Seldom is there firing at will.

GEN. YOUNG, U. S. V.

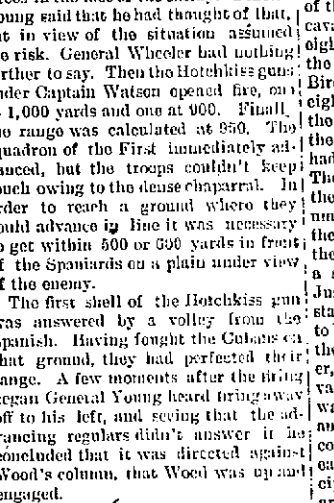
The story of the ambush of the rough riders was started by an adjutant of the regiment, who lost his head during or before the battle and rushed back to Siboney, where he spread fearful tales of ambush and slaughter, stating that Colonel Wood had been killed. This man had formerly been a regular officer and was soon disposed of after the battle. In point of fact, as soon as Colonel Wood reached the top of the hill over which the trail ran he threw out an advance guard and took every precaution against surprise. Owing to the dense bush, reconnoitering was difficult. At 7:10 a. m. his advance pickets saw signs of the enemy. The line was then deployed in skirmish order and began to advance carefully.

Firing began immediately. The Spanish line was long. Wood deployed another troop on the right and left to extend his line. Still the Spanish overlapped both flanks. Two more troops were deployed on the flanks. Firing was heavy at short range, and on Captain Capron's front was terrific. Capron was mortally wounded. Finally Wood brought up his last reserved troop. The whole line advanced slowly, but steadily, forcing back the enemy's right. The Spaniards were driven from their strong position among the rocks. They took position 800 yards in the rear. Wood's line advanced, and the battle again became heavy. For a short time the Spaniards north of the road, in front of the regulars, enfiladed Wood's line. The right troops of Wood's line turned their fire against them. This spirited assault of the regulars in front caused the evacuation of the north end of the ridge. The junction of the rough riders and the regulars was then complete, and it was a running fight until the Spaniards were beyond range.

Major Brodie of the rough riders was shot through the arm while on the firing line. Captain McClintock had both bones of his leg broken on the firing line. Lieutenant Thomas of Captain Capron's troop was shot soon after the fall of the captain.

General Young, the director of this dashing affair, is a veteran of the civil war. At one time he commanded a brigade of dismounted cavalry in the Shenandoah valley. General Escario commanded the Spaniards at Las Guasimas.

GEORGE L. KILMER.



BATTLE AT THE PASS.

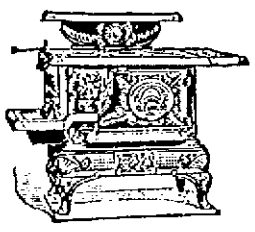
CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

"What makes you think the Englishman regards his engagement as a joke?"

"Because he takes it so seriously."—Brooklyn Life.

Said she, "Come along, it's only my husband." It was but a year ago that she declared that Charles was all the world to her. Funny, isn't it?

A Kitchen Helper



that you can always depend upon—the

GLENWOOD

WALSH BROS., NEWPORT, R.I.

GOOD COOKERY

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GOOD COOKERY,
Dorchester, Mass.

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MENU FOR A DAY IN JANUARY.

Delicious, Inexpensive Dishes.

By Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln.

BREAKFAST—Cereal. Apple Sauce. Coffee. Graham Gems. Beefsteak Hash. Floatilla.

DINNER—Tomato Soup. Mutton Chops. Boiled Potatoes. Diced Turnips. Deep Apple Pie, with Cream.

SUPPER OR LUNCHEON—Crackers a la Creme. Baked Apples. Bread and Butter. Tea or Cocoa. Gingersnaps.

What to do with the remnants of beefsteak would be a less perplexing problem with housekeepers if they would remember the two cardinal principles of the warming over of meat. One is, that cooked meat should be heated only just enough to make it hot or palatable, and the second is, that it should have a slow and thorough cooking at a moderate temperature. Anything between these two methods is likely to be no improvement to the meat. It follows therefore that the first method is applicable only to such meats as are already tender, like the best parts of steaks and roasts. But unfortunately these are not the portions usually left over. It is the tough, gristly, stringy portions which confront us as we go to the larder. They are often turned directly into the chopping tray, minced as fine as their tough fibre will allow, warmed enough to make them tougher than in their first estate and then serve on toast or with potatoes.

Now instead of waiting until just before breakfast before deciding what use to make of these remnants of steak, let us look them over directly after dinner. Remove any burned edges and superfluous fat—there should be about one-third or fourth part only—and put the good portions over the fire in a small stewpan, with water barely enough to cover, and let them simmer until very tender, from one to two hours. Often they will be in a condition to remove from the fire when the after dinner work is finished, and there is less danger of their burning if one is about to watch them. Let the water cook nearly all away, then set away to cool. The next morning remove the cake of fat, chop the meat quite fine and mix with it from one to two parts of cold potato, chopped medium fine. Season with salt and pepper and moisten with the meat liquor or water, or you may use milk. Fry one sliced onion in some of the fat until slightly colored, turn in the mixture and cook slowly until a browned crust has formed underneath. Fold over and turn out like an omelet. Then you will have a dish which, although it does not bear the plebian name of hash, you will be glad to have repeated many times on your menus.

CRACKERS A LA CREME.

Allow two butter crackers to each person. Split them and spread with butter, sprinkle on a little salt, pepper and mustard and then cover with grated cheese. Put them in a buttered pudding dish, cover with milk and, if convenient, let them stand half an hour, then bake about the same time, or until brown.

DICED TURNIPS.

Select the large white French turnips and, if possible those which have been grown in light sandy soil. They are more finer in texture and sweeter in flavor than the other varieties.

Wash the turnips and cut in half-inch slices, then pare and cut into strips and cubes. Cook in boiling water, slightly salted, until tender. Sometimes they will soften in twenty minutes. Be careful not to boil them too long, as that develops a strong flavor. Drain and pour a white sauce over them. One tablespoon flour cooked in one tablespoon hot butter and one cup of hot milk added gradually. Season with salt and black pepper.

M. J. L.

STEAMED CRANBERRY PUDDING.

Cream one-half cup butter, add slowly one cup sugar, then add three eggs well beaten. Mix three teaspoonfuls baking powder with three and one-half cups flour. Add this to the first mixture alternately with one-half cup milk. Add two cups cranberries, which have been washed, dried and floured, with some of the flour already measured. Turn into a buttered covered mould, plunge into a kettle of boiling water, cover tightly and steam for two hours. Serve with cream, sweetened and flavored with a slight grating of nutmeg.

TOMATO SOUP.

One quart can of tomatoes, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one of butter, one-half teaspoonful salt, one of sugar, one pint of hot water (or one quart of soup stock), a little red pepper. Let the tomato and stock (or water) come to a boil, rub flour, butter and a little of the tomato together and stir into the boiling mixture. Strain through a sieve fine enough to retain the seeds. Butter slices of stale bread, cut into small squares, place in a tin, buttered side up, and brown in a quick oven. Serve with the soup.

BOILED MUTTON.

Take a shoulder of mutton, remove the blade and other bones neatly, and fill the spaces with small, raw oysters (about half a pint), seasoned well with salt and pepper, rub some salt on the outside of the meat, tie securely in a cloth that has previously been wrung out in cold water and well floured; then put it into boiling salted water, and boil gently from two to two and a half hours, according to number of pounds. Serve with oyster sauce, made as follows: One-half pint of small oysters, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of butter, two heaping teaspoonfuls flour, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, salt and pepper. Wash the oysters in water enough to make three gills with the oyster liquor, work the butter and flour together to make a smooth paste, let the water and oyster juice come to a boil, skim, and pour it gradually on the flour and butter; let it come to a boil, add oysters, and season. Boil up once more and serve.

BOILED HAM.

If properly done, boiled ham is a delicious dish. Soak a small ham in cold water over night. In the morning take it out, wipe it and put it over the fire in a saucepan, covering it with fresh cold water; let it boil slowly for about three hours; then remove the skin and sprinkle with a little sugar; make a few incisions on the surface and cover it lightly with fine bread crumbs, sprinkling a little white pepper over it. Then set in the oven and bake till well browned. It may be served at once, but it is considered prime delicately sliced when it is thoroughly cold.

The New Era Cooking School of Worcester, Mass., will be "at home" to all the world on Monday, January 2nd, for on that day it takes possession of its splendid new location, the famous Orcad building, located in the very heart of the finest residential section of the city of Worcester. On the date specified it will also make its bow to the world with a new name, and become the "Orcad Institute, successor to the New Era Cooking School."

The new home of the school is an admirable one in every way. It is beautiful for situation, crowning the summit of one of the many sightly elevations so characteristic of the city. The building has a length of 256 feet, with a majestic tower at each end. The walls of the structure are of stone, and the architectural style is that of a castle of feudal times.

The interior of the building is of the most modern construction and equipment, and when, on January 2nd, the school takes possession it will be as a school of domestic science in the fullest and most comprehensive meaning of the term. The success of the New Era Cooking School as an exponent of the utility of proper food for man has been so marked and continuous as to necessitate the securing of this new location. This phenomenal growth of the institution is striking evidence that there was need of the school's campaign of education, began a brief two years ago, but the New Era Cooking School would never have gained the success it has did it not have at hand at the beginning of its work the shredded whole wheat biscuit as the most perfect example of the proper food it aimed to teach people to eat, that they be properly nourished.

A catalogue of the school is published and will be sent on application to

(Mrs.) Harriet A. Higbee,
Principal.

No Spoiled Cooking is POSSIBLE when SQUIRE'S PURE LEAF LARD IS USED.

The name of JOHN P. SQUIRE & CO. on a pail of lard is an absolute guarantee of its purity. Take no chances; but be on the safe side by seeing that every pail of lard which you buy bears the name of JOHN P. SQUIRE & CO.

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DELIVERED:
Prepared, 14 bushels for $3.50
Common, 16 bushels for $3.00
AT WORKS:
Prepared, $5.00 per 100 bushels
Common, $4.00 per 100 bushels
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Newport Gas Light Co.

GET YOUR IceCream —AT— KOSCHNY'S, 230 & 232 THAMES STREET.
or at his Branch Store, 16 Broadway.
Cake, Ice Cream, Confectionery.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS and FRESH EVERY DAY.

GOLDBECK'S Diastasic Extract of Malt.
This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food converting it into dextrine and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.
It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or infirmity), Nervous Exhaustion, Anæmia, Malnutrition, etc.
To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.
In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.
Directions—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.
Sold by D. W. SHEEHAN,
18 and 20 Kirsley's Wharf,
Newport, R. I.

Artistic Beauty and Permanance are the desirable qualities combined in our "Mezzo-Tints."
We have a large collection on exhibition at the Studio, and invite you to call and see them.
Particular attention paid to Children's Portraits.
F. H. CHILD,
242 THAMES STREET.

ORANGES, DATES, FIGS, Nuts, at the very lowest possible prices
Also
Canaries and Brass Cages.
W. F. Williamson,
296 Thames Street.

J. D. JOHNSTON,
Architect & Builder,
Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.
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H. G. BURNS, Prop'r.
GRANITE WORK
Every description, including all kinds of
BUILDING & MONUMENTAL WORK.
A good stock of BLUE STONE constantly on hand.
42 Long wharf, foot of William Ave

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899.

A Wail from Providence.

It is amusing, to say the least, to see with what unanimity the Providence papers support and sustain everything that emanates from that city and how with equal unanimity they refuse to see anything good beyond its boundaries, particularly in the Newport direction. It is a constant source of unhappiness to them, rising up like a nightmare to affright them nightly and also disturb their waking dreams, that one of the United States Senators hails from Newport and the Representative in Congress from this district comes from Middletown. That Providence has, and has had, for the last fifty years one United States Senator and part of the time two, that she has had one Representative in Congress for four-fifths of the time that she has the Governor, Secretary of State and State Auditor, with all the delightful brigadier-generals and most of the colonels of the Governor's staff, with nine-tenths of the other state officials; that she has all these does not count as long as there are two officials she has not got.

The above is suggested by the fruitful articles in the late Providence papers on the terrible things that are going to happen when the General Assembly comes together, articles which originated in the overwrought brains of the reporters who have tarried too long at some of the various clubs for which our sister capital is famous, but which have no foundation in truth as far as we have yet been able to discover.

The saddest part of the promulgation of these wild reportorial hallucinations is the fact that while they are so vapory that no one will believe them, they yet go so far as to charge themselves as falsifiers and their own previous statements as falsehoods. We would not suppose that they would do that. But in this it seems we are mistaken. Some weeks ago we copied from the Providence Journal the following item:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Claims aggregating $314,025.35 have been filed by the state of Rhode Island for the equipment and subsistence of that state for the War with Spain.

We followed it with some comments of our own on the difference between the cost of equipping soldiers in Rhode Island and New Hampshire, where the same troops were equipped and sent to the war as in Rhode Island, and all that state wanted from the government for it, according to their own claim filed at Washington, was $51,000. We asked why this difference and we find many thousands of people in this state asking the same question. But the Providence Journal in attempting to shield the Governor, instead of answering the question tries to ridicule the article in the following language:—

"As a funny fact the figures in the article showing the reckless extravagance of this state by comparison were just $100,000 out of the way. But then it is generally conceded that $100,000 don't count when the argument gets really warm."

If the figures are $100,000 out of the way then the fault is with that paper for giving the public this false information and not with us. Admitting that they are $100,000 out of the way, and we have no means of knowing such to be the case except that the Journal says so, and then this state has spent $214,000 to do what costs the State of New Hampshire $51,000; there is still a chance for an explanation on the part of somebody.

We will go still farther in comparisons while we are about it. The State of Maine has fully equipped and sent to the front one full regiment, four batteries of artillery and a signal corps, for all of which she has filed with the General Government claims amounting to $90,000; a force nearly double that required from Rhode Island for considerable less than one-half the Journal's revised figures and less than one-third those first published by this exceedingly accurate chronicler. The public can draw their own conclusions.

Where the Modesty Comes In.

The modesty of the city of Newport in regard to asking political favors is well appreciated all over the State of Rhode Island. Apropos of this, an abstract from the speech delivered at a club dinner in this city a few nights ago by Ald. Vincent is suggestive of the general understanding on this point.—Providence Journal.

This from such a mouthpiece as the Providence Journal, which never leaves a stone unturned or an opportunity unemployed to get in a slur at Newport, and its crony Alderman Vincent who has been a candidate for every office in sight, may be taken for what it is worth. But for the benefit of the outside world which does not know the grasping proclivities of some of the newspapers and politicians in Providence we will give a little comparison. At the present time in national and state offices Newport holds but one. United States Senator Wetmore hails from this city, though the Journal, which does not like the Senator, seldom gives him the credit of being a resident of this state; but as he never had any other residence and never voted anywhere else we think we can credit this city with that one office, the Providence Journal to the contrary notwithstanding. This is the only office, national or state, that any Newporter now holds and previous to Senator Wetmore's election no citizen of Newport had been elected to the United States Senate since 1839, a period of sixty years, while Providence from 1844 down to 1884, a period of forty years, had both senators continuously and since that time she has had one senator all of the time. Newport has not had a representative in Congress since 1863, a period of thirty-six years. The present Congressman from this district hails from Middletown and was, we believe, never a voter in Newport, so he cannot be credited to this city's quota. In addition to this, Providence has the governor of the State, which it has had continuously when the Republicans were in control since 1887, and most of the time previous to that date for the past fifty years. She has the secretary of state, the assistant secretary of state, attorney general, the assistant attorney general, and state auditor, four of which offices she has held most of the time since 1884. All the ornamental brigadier-generals and most of the colonels of the governor's personal staff reside or do business in Providence. The commissioner of public schools, state printers, state binders, state assayer of liquors, railroad commissioner, the factory inspectors and the majority of every state board appointed by the governor or elected by the general assembly live or do business in Providence. In the courts it is the same. The United States District Judge, the clerk, the marshal and the district attorney are from Providence. Four out of six of the judges of the state supreme court live in Providence. Of the ten clerks of committees in the General Assembly eight hail from Providence. On the commission appointed to revise the constitution of the State twelve out of fifteen were Providence men. In fact the state manual is but little more than a directory of Providence. The end is not reached yet by any means, but we think that we have given enough to satisfy any reasonable outsider that the politicians of Providence are an exceedingly modest set. They won't take anything they can't reach, but they have very long arms and as the State is small their reaching capacity extends to nearly all corners.

Southern Lynchings.

The South is beginning to see that mob law is not the law that will bring prosperity to a State. Even South Carolina, that great head centre of negro lynchings and violence, is waking up to the necessity of saying something to allay the feeling of indignation that permeates the breast of every law abiding citizen. The Governor of that State in his annual message says:

During the last several years there has been an apparently increasing disposition among us to attempt the righting of real or supposed wrongs by the law-breaking practice of lynching. It is impossible not to see in this tendency a serious menace to society. It means the abolition of the regular order of justice, and this is simply the first step in the destruction of the social order.

Commenting on this the Chattanooga Times, one of the few progressive papers in the South, says:

The Governor does well to put in "supposed" wrongs. Some years ago, when Tillman was Governor of South Carolina, he convinced a lynching party that they had the wrong man, were about to hang an innocent man. And the leaders said: "Blank the difference. We came out to hang a nigger, and we're going to do it;" and they did. The lynching habit blunts the moral sense, uproots all correct ideas of justice, and plants in their places lust for blood and devilish cruelty. Mob "justice" is the most demoralizing thing known to civilized society.

The largest contract for electrical work ever let, as a single undertaking, has been taken by the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. of Pittsburg, for the complete equipment of the lines of the Third avenue and Union Ry. companies of New York City. The contract calls for the payment of something more than $5,000,000. The two lines named operate about 100 miles of double track on Manhattan Island and in the Borough of Bronx by cable, horse and electric traction. The contract includes the design, building and equipment of substations, together with the car equipment.

During the year 1898, approximately 3000 miles of new railroad were built in the United States, the largest mileage since 1892, when it exceeded 4000 miles. The Railway Age puts the mileage of new construction for the present year at 3018 and the Railroad Gazette at 2867. According to the figures of the Railway Age, Minnesota leads the list with 250 miles. The Great Northern Railway is credited with the largest increase—140 miles. The greatest activity in railway construction was in the South and Southwest.

It seems to be announced on good authority that the Fifth Avenue stages of New York city will soon be replaced by automobile carriages. The Fifth Avenue Stage Co. has been purchased by parties interested in the Third Avenue R. R. Co. who, it is said, will operate the new line in connection with the Third Avenue cars, on the transfer system.

"Sir, the House of Representatives is bigger than any major-general." That was Speaker Reed's ruling when Gen. Wheeler asked that Gen. Shafter be admitted to the floor of the House to shake hands with the members. The speaker wouldn't budge a hair's breadth, and so the handshaking had to be done in the corridors.

The Providence Board of Trade propose to have a banquet next month to commemorate the completion of the 30th year of its existence. The guests on that occasion will be Senators Aldrich and Frye, Senator elect Chauncey M. Depew, and President Hanna, of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention.

American exports to Canada for 1898 and 1897 were much larger than in any former year, despite the discriminating tariff in force in Canada favoring Great Britain and her colonies.

Senator Hawley who has just been re-elected for another term of six years from Connecticut is 73 years old. Mr. Choate, our ambassador to England, is 67 years old.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE TO MILK DEALERS.

In accordance with Section 2, Chapter 147, General Laws of the State of Rhode Island, notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Inspector of Milk for the City of Newport.

ROBERT L. OMAN, Sanitary Inspector,
Office of the Committee on Health and Sanitation,
Mercury Building, 182 Thames Street.
Office Hours 8 to 10 a. m.

MILK LAW.

CHAPTER 147.
Of Milk.

SECTION 1. Milk shall be sold by wine-measure and all measures used in the sale of milk shall be sealed by the sealer of weights and measures of the town where the person so using the same shall usually reside, or of the town where such milk shall be measured for sale; and every person violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit ten dollars for each offence.

SEC. 2. The mayor and aldermen of any city, and the town council of any town, may annually elect one or more persons to be inspectors of milk therein, who shall be engaged to the faithful discharge of the duties of their office. Every such inspector shall give notice of his election by publishing notice thereof for two weeks in some newspaper published in the city or town for which he shall be appointed; or, if no newspaper be published therein, by posting up such notice in two or more public places in such city or town: Provided, that the mayor and aldermen of the city of Providence shall annually, in the month of August, elect such person or persons to be inspectors of milk, and may, at any time during the year thereafter, fill by election any vacancy occurring by reason of death, resignation, absence from the city, or inability to act.

SEC. 3. Every inspector of milk shall have an office and a book for the purpose of recording the names and places of business of all persons engaged in the sale of milk within the limits of his town. He may enter any place where milk is stored or kept for sale and examine all carriages used in the conveyance of milk, and whenever he has reason to believe any milk found by him is adulterated, he shall take specimens thereof and cause the same to be analyzed or otherwise satisfactorily tested, the result of which he shall record and preserve as evidence; and a certificate of such result, sworn to by the analyzer, shall be admissible in evidence in all prosecutions under this chapter. Such inspector shall receive such compensation as the mayor and aldermen or town council shall determine.

SEC. 4. Whenever the inspector of milk shall have reason to believe that adulterated produce or food is being sold or kept for sale contrary to law, he shall take at least two specimens from the same package or bulk as samples thereof, such specimens, if solid, not to exceed in weight one pound each, and, if liquid, not to exceed in measure one pint each. He shall take said samples in the presence of the owner or his agent, and shall seal and label the same in the presence of such owner or agent, and latels to state the kind of provisions or food and the name of the seller, and shall then and there deliver one of said samples to such owner or agent.

SEC. 5. Whoever, engaging in or being engaged in the business of selling milk and conveying the same for sale, neglects to cause his name and place of business to be recorded in the inspector's book and his name to be legibly and conspicuously placed and constantly kept upon all carriages and vehicles used by him in the conveyance of milk or in the sale thereof, and whoever, being engaged in the business of selling milk and conveying the same for sale, shall neglect to renew such record annually between the first day of February and the first day of March, shall forfeit twenty dollars for the first offence and fifty dollars for the second and each subsequent offence; and whoever offers for sale milk produced from cows fed upon the refuse of distilleries or any substance deleterious to the quality of the milk, and whoever offers for sale milk produced from sick or diseased cows, shall be fined twenty dollars for the first offence and fifty dollars for every subsequent offence; and whoever, in the employment of another, violates any provision of this section shall be held equally guilty with the principal and shall suffer the same penalty.

SEC. 6. No person shall sell or exchange or have in his possession with intent to sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, adulterated milk or milk to which water or any foreign substance has been added.

SEC. 7. Every person who shall sell, exchange or deliver, or shall have in his custody or possession with the intent to sell or exchange or deliver, for himself or as the employee of any other person, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, or which shall not contain two and one half per centum of milk fats, shall distinctly mark, in letters not less than one inch in length, in a conspicuous place above the centre upon the outside of every vessel, can or package containing such milk, the words SKIMMED MILK, and such milk shall only be sold in or retailed out of a can, vessel or package so marked.

SEC. 8. In all prosecutions under sections six and seven of this chapter, if the milk shall be shown upon analysis to contain more than eighty-eight per centum of watery fluids, or to contain less than twelve per centum of milk-solids, or less than two and one half per centum of milk-fats, it shall be deemed for the purpose of said sections to be adulterated.

SEC. 9. Every person who shall be found guilty before a district court of violating any of the provisions of the three sections next preceding, upon the first conviction shall be fined twenty dollars; and upon the second, and every subsequent conviction, shall be fined twenty dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail for 10 days.

SEC. 10. Every inspector of milk shall institute complaints on the information of any person who shall lay before him satisfactory evidence by which to sustain the same.

SEC. 11. Every inspector of milk shall cause the provisions of this chapter to be published in his town at least three times in some newspaper published in said town or some newspaper in the county in which the town is situated.

SEC. 12. Every inspector of milk shall cause the name and place of business of all persons convicted under this chapter to be published in two newspapers published in the town or county where the offence shall have been committed.

SEC. 13. Any chief of police and any inspector of milk, and such special constables as the town council of any town, or the board of aldermen of any city, may appoint for that purpose, may make complaints and prosecute for all violations within the city or town wherein they are appointed or elected, of any of the provisions of this chapter; and they each shall be exempt from giving surety for costs on any complaint made as aforesaid.

ROBERT L. OMAN, Sanitary Inspector.
Office, Mercury Building, 182 Thames street, Newport, R. I.
1 21 3w.

Graphophones!

$10, $12, $25, $40.

The simplest, most serviceable and above all the most perfect talking machine made.

Our stock of

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is very large and new ones constantly arriving.

Please call and let us show them to you.

No trouble to show goods.

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Has removed his Law Offices to

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Positions Secured!

We aid those who want Government positions. 85,000 places under Civil Service rules. 8,000 yearly appointments. War creates a demand for 7,000 employes within 6 months.

Bureau of Civil Service Instruction

123 Fifth St., N. E.,

1-7-6m WASHINGTON, D. C.

While gunning on Gould Island near Tiverton last Saturday afternoon Ralph Nickerson accidentally shot his companion Frank Rose. Nickerson sighted a bird and, not knowing that his companion was creeping through some brush between him and the bird, fired, Rose receiving the charge in the arm and leg most of the charge intended for the bird. Not being far from their home Nickerson succeeded in getting his wounded companion in the boat and upon reaching his home a physician was summoned and removed the shot. The wounds were found not to be of a serious nature.

Messrs. James S. Peckham and Herbert L. Dyer were the winners of the pair of silver mounted steins offered by a member of the Business Men's Association for the pair who should win three games of duplicate whist.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggist, 75c.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY 1899. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
21 Sat	7 10	5 4	3 22	3 14	3 42
22 Sun	7 19	5 6	4 18	4 10	4 40
23 Mon	7 18	5 7	5 7	5 00	5 32
24 Tues	7 17	5 8	6 5	5 48	6 18
25 Wed	7 17	5 9	6 27	6 33	7 01
26 Thurs	7 16	5 10	rises	7 13	7 41
27 Fri	7 16	5 11	6 19	7 51	8 2

Last Quarter 4th day, 10h. 22m. evening.
New Moon, 11th day, 5h. 50m. evening.
First Quarter, 18th day, 11h. 36m., morning.
Full Moon, 26th day, 2h. 31m., evening.

A. O'D. Taylor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

124 Bellevue avenue, Newport, R. I.,
with branch office on Narragansett avenue, Jamestown, Conanicut Island,

Continues his attention to buying and selling houses and lands in Newport, Jamestown, Middletown and Portsmouth. Has a large range of furnished and unfurnished houses, cottages and tenements for the public to select from. Sale of farms specially attended to. Can assist with mortgage money those who may desire it (in real estate only.)
Office hours: 9 morning till 6 o'clock evening.

DEATHS.

In this city, 19th inst., Augustus P. Davis, in the 65th year of his age.

In this city, 18th inst., Duncan Edward, infant son of James and Fanny Grady.

In this city, 18th inst., at her residence, 31 Young Street, Mary, widow of Thomas Regan.

In this city, 18th inst., William G. Langley, aged 19 years.

In this city, 18th inst., Theresa Loretta Burke aged 22 years.

In this city, 17th inst., Emily Rose, wife of Alfred Stone, aged 41 years and 5 months.

In this city, 16th inst., at his home 12 Fountain street, John Donovan, aged 45 years and 6 months.

In this city, 15th inst., Charles W. Anthony, in the 69th year of his age.

In this city, 15th inst., Catherine W., daughter of the late Daniel M. Peckham, in the 63d year of her age.

In this city, 15th inst., at the residence of her parents, Agnes, infant daughter of Frank and Bessie Kelly.

In this city, 13th inst., Asa Matthewson, aged 16 years.

In this city, 11th inst., Jane, widow of Robert Christie, aged 73 years.

In Middletown, 15th inst., California, wife of Daniel M. Chase and daughter of Josiah G. Brown, in the 13d year of her age, 15th inst., Mrs. Esther T. Potter.

In Providence, 11th inst., Mrs. Harriet V. Johnson, only daughter of the late Dr. William H. Smith of this city; 15th inst., Captain Anthony Crowell, 77; 16th Caroline Aldrich, 17; 16th, Zitha Jeanette, wife of Jason S. Clemence, in her 30th year; 15th, George A. Fuller in his 12d year.

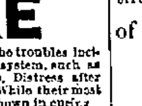
$6,000

Buys a large two family house on Spring street near Mary street, especially arranged for renting rooms, all in good order.

$1,700

Buys a Store on Clinton Avenue.
APPLY TO
SIMEON HAZARD,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
94 BROADWAY

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

The Spanish War Series in The Century is proving a great success, and has very considerably increased the circulation of the magazine. In the February number General Shafter will tell the story of the Santiago campaign, and Lieut. Hobson will follow his account of the sinking of the "Merrimac" with a narrative of his imprisonment in Morro Castle.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

The Status of General Eagan—One Chance for a Nicaraguan Canal Bill—Two Sides to the Philippine Question—Mourning the Death of Representative Dingley.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1899.

Nobody realizes more fully than President McKinley that the revision of his testimony, eliminating the blackguardism, does not condone the disgraceful conduct of Gen. Eagan in personally abusing Gen. Miles, his superior officer—conduct which was aggravated by the furnishing to the Press Associations of advance type-written copies of the Billingsgate before it was uttered in the presence of the War Investigating Commission, but that revision will at least remove the dirty stuff from the official record. What else is to be done is yet to be determined, but it seems to be reasonably certain that something else will be done, and quickly.

The Senate will this week amend and pass the Morgan bill for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and if the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce would drop the bunch of Canal bills it is wrestling with, and report the Morgan bill, even with a few amendments, there would be a reasonable certainty of its becoming a law at this session. But, if that Committee reports an entirely new measure, as all the secret opponents of the canal wish it to do, and as it seems likely to do, the chance of getting it through will certainly not be encouraging. It is either the Morgan bill or no bill at this session.

Gen Otis and Admiral Dewey, who certainly ought to know better than anybody else, do not expect a conflict with the Philippine insurgents. In their official reports to the government, they say that they have perfect control of the situation in and around Manila, and that they are gradually succeeding in making the rank and file of the insurgents understand that Americans are their best friends, not their enemies, as Aguinaldo has recently been trying to make them believe. As soon as that task is accomplished, the rest will be easy. Things will move faster over there after the treaty has been ratified.

All sorts of arguments are being advanced in all sorts of ways to arouse opposition to the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States, one of the most unique being the offer of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, to pay from his own bank account, the $20,000,000 the treaty of peace calls for, if President McKinley will withdraw our soldiers and warships and allow the Philippines to govern themselves. That offer is buncomb pure and simple. There are no circumstances under which the offer could be accepted, and nobody knows that any better than Mr. Carnegie. By the treaty of peace the Philippines pass from Spain, their recognized owner, to the United States, which will be held responsible by the nations of the world for the protection of the interests of the citizens in the islands. Whatever may be decided upon, after we have learned more about the islands, the assumption of sovereignty over them by the United States is a present duty that cannot be shirked.

Representative Berry, of Kentucky, is not with the "aunties," as may be seen by the following, from a speech made by him: "While I have not in my own mind yet concluded what is best to be done with that new and beautiful country, down under the equator, called the Philippine Islands, as much may be said by the people who occupy it, I am ready to listen to suggestions and to hear from men like Dewey and men like Otis, and others that are there representing the United States, what their conclusions are as to the best course of the government of the United States towards these people, and having heard that, to give it and other circumstances full consideration. But, I do not propose, in spite of that treacherous scoundrel, Aguinaldo—that scoundrel who was brought in a ship of Dewey's from Hong Kong to Manila—even in spite of the German Empire, to stop one moment in forming my conclusion as to what are the interests of the United States, even if it involves the fact that we shall have to whip Germany as we did Spain."

Death can certainly be accused of having been partial to the New England delegation in Congress, when it strikes down so close together two such prominent men as Senator Morrill and Representative Dingley. The funeral of Mr. Dingley took place today, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of almost the same audience of prominent officials and persons, who attended the recent funeral of Senator Morrill, in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Dingley was not an orator, but he was a statesman of hard, horse sense, and wide experience, whose advice was always welcome in the highest republican councils, and usually followed. He knew the tariff as only half a dozen men have ever known it, and the present tariff, which bears his name, is a monument to the good use to which he put his knowledge. A joint Congressional Committee left Washington, after the funeral with the remains, which will be interred in Maine.

The first contest in connection with the treaty of Peace was over the motion to consider it with open doors. There was no doubt of the fate of the motion at any time, as some of the strongest opponents of secret executive sessions had in former contests specially excepted treaties as the one thing that should be considered secretly.

TWO GRATEFUL WOMEN

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Can Do My Own Work."

MRS. PATRICK DANEHY,
West Winsted, Conn., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I write to you of the benefit I have derived from using your wonderful Vegetable Compound. I was very ill, suffered with female weakness and displacement of the womb.

"I could not sleep at night, had to walk the floor, I suffered so with pain in my side and small of my back. Was troubled with bloating, and at times would faint away; had a terrible pain in my heart, a bad taste in my mouth all the time and would vomit; but now, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound, I feel well and sleep well, can do my work without feeling tired; do not bloat or have any trouble whatever.

"I sincerely thank you for the good advice you gave me and for what your medicine has done for me."

"Cannot Praise It Enough."

MISS GERTIE DUNKIN,
Franklin, Neb., writes:

"I suffered for some time with painful and irregular menstruation, falling of the womb and pain in the back. I tried physicians, but found no relief.

"I was at last persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot praise it enough for what it has done for me. I feel like a new person, and would not part with your medicine. I have recommended it to several of my friends."

For instant relief to chafed places, Miss R. S. Damon, trained nurse, says she uses

Comfort Powder

It is very grateful to any irritated skin, and gives comfort to her patients. All druggists sell it. Unquestionably the best baby powder.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

It gives us great pleasure to announce to our patrons and the public that we have admitted I. B. Bergman as one of the partners of the Newport One Price Clothing Company to take effect January 1st, 1899. We wish to thank the public for their patronage for the past eighteen years and hope the same confidence will continue in the future.

Respectfully,
LOUIS & COHN.

Owing to having a large stock on hand which our Mr. Bergman wishes to reduce during the next 30 days we will offer a portion of the same at reduced prices for cash.

We shall not attempt to advertise a "Hurrah Sale" of these goods—as that style of doing business is entirely out of our line.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 Thames Street.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR EVERY BODY TO PROCURE ONE OF THOSE STYLISH

Trimmed Hats & Bonnets,

at the cost price, at

SCHREIER'S

(QUEEN ANNE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

143 Thames Street.)

The Leading House.

Bargains in all Departments.

UNTRIMMED FELT HATS

AT HALF COST.

PRESIDENT ACTS.

Only Course In Eagan Case Was to Order Court Martial.

General Merritt Chosen to Be Presiding Officer—Case Will Be Considered on 25th of This Month.

Washington, Jan. 18.—President McKinley announced to the cabinet at its regular meeting yesterday that he had determined to court-martial General Eagan. Secretary Alger was not present at the cabinet meeting, but with Adjutant General Corbin at the White House was in conference with the president on the subject prior to the cabinet session.

Ever since the sensational event the president has been carefully deliberating over the matter and has had frequent consultations with army officers and others regarding the steps that should be taken, for he was convinced from the outset that the question for consideration was what action should be taken and not whether any disciplinary measures at all should be had. A determination to take some action was vigorously expressed at the last cabinet meeting, but the president reserved final decision. Just before the cabinet session yesterday he held a conference with the secretary of war and Adjutant General Corbin. It was not of long duration, but the action to follow General Eagan's utterances was decided, and when the cabinet met the president announced that he had reached his decision in the matter. He said he had determined that there was only one course to adopt, and that was to order a court-martial to be convened at once to try General Eagan.

Washington, Jan. 19.—At 8 o'clock last evening Adjutant General Corbin made public the formal order for the appointment of a court-martial for the trial of Brigadier General Eagan.

The detail for the court had been approved by the president earlier in the day, but it was held back until last evening for the return from New York of General Corbin, as his signature was necessary before the order could be officially promulgated. The order in full reads as follows:

"The following order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"By direction of the president, a general court-martial is appointed to meet in this city at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1899, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, United States army, and such other persons as may be brought before it.

"Detail for the court: Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.; Major General James F. Wade, United States volunteers; Major General Matthew C. Butler, United States volunteers; Major General Samuel B. M. Young, United States volunteers; Brigadier General Royal T. Frank, United States volunteers; Brigadier General Alexander C. McW. Pennington, United States volunteers; Brigadier General George M. Randall, United States volunteers; Brigadier General Jacob Kline, United States volunteers; Brigadier General Richard Comba, United States volunteers; Colonel Peter C. Haynes, corps of engineers; Colonel George L. Gillespie, corps of engineers; Colonel Charles R. Suter, corps of engineers; Colonel Francis L. Guenther, Fourth artillery. Lieutenant Colonel George B. Davis, deputy judge advocate general, judge advocate of the court.

"The court is empowered to proceed with the business before it with any number of members not less than the minimum prescribed by law. Upon the final adjournment of the court, the members will return to their proper stations.

"The journeys required by the members of the court in complying with this order are necessary for the public service."

Davis Takes Charge.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Just before the close of office hours yesterday General Eagan was served with legal notice of the ordering of a court-martial for his trial. This notice was delivered by the messenger of the adjutant general in the usual course, and it had the effect to relieve General Eagan from duty as commissary general of the army, pending the conclusion of the court-martial. The office was placed in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Davis, who has been on duty as assistant to General Eagan. The text of the charges and specifications upon which General Eagan is to be tried will not be made public by the war department, but will be placed in the hands of the judge advocate of the court-martial. Colonel Davis, and the court itself may give them publicity.

All For Four Cents.

Boston, Jan. 19.—Henry Allison, president of the Safety Fund National bank of Fitchburg, and senior member of the insurance firm of Allison & Borley, with headquarters in that city, who is charged with removing a 4-cent United States revenue stamp from a cancelled insurance policy and reissuing it on a bank check, was held yesterday for the United States district court in March under $1000 bonds. He was released under his own recognizance.

Indicted For Manslaughter.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 19.—Indictments were found against Michael C. Galvin and Thomas Hiney by the grand jury yesterday, and they will be tried for manslaughter in causing the deaths of Walter H. Holbrook and John S. Kerrigan. The prisoners formed the crew of a car which crashed into a box car Dec. 21, 1898, killing Kerrigan and Holbrook and seriously injuring a dozen or more passengers.

Suicide Run In Family.

Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Nathaniel K. Weed, wife of a prominent business man, committed suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid. She had been in ill health for some time and was despondent. She leaves two children, one a babe of three months. Mrs. Weed's father, mother and brother had also committed suicide.

Object to High License.

New York, Jan. 17.—The city Methodist preachers at their meeting adopted resolutions protesting against the passage of the bill now pending in congress, which provides for the substitution in Alaska of a high license system for the present prohibition laws.

Fighting In Samoa.

Melbourne, Jan. 19.—Advices received here from Samoa say there has been fighting there, owing to the decision of Chief Justice Chambers in favor of Malietoa Tanus, one of the candidates for the throne in succession to the late King Malietoa. It is added that the native followers of Mataafa, the rival aspirant to the kingship, were victorious. Seventy-three men were killed or wounded.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

Congressman Nelson Dingley died in Washington at 10:30 last evening; sudden change came yesterday; heart weakening followed double attack of pneumonia——Cabinet discusses the Eagan-Miles episode, and Miles seems to be waiting for the next move——Boston streets covered with ice, and pedestrians find it hard to make progress——Belated steamers put into St. John's for coal, and report tempestous passages——Deputy Sheriff Fogg reports that Peter Welch was in Sanford, Me., the night of Ivory Boothby's murder, and could not have been concerned in it——Captain Julius Palmer, the friend and private secretary of ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, dead at Wellfleet, Mass——Powers Paper company and Lyman mills of Holyoke, Mass., fined for working women overtime——Ex-Postmaster General Wilson will accept the presidency of Yale university——Rev. [illegible] Kingsbury of Haverhill, Mass., will go to Cuba to look over field for Congregational missionary work——Naval personnel bill seems to be going triumphantly through the house——[illegible] Boston for last year shows fewer deaths and a lower death rate than in previous years——Superintendent Dewey of the Midland division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad resigns——Death of George L. Richardson, for many years principal of the Abington, Mass., high school——By the absorption of the Nassau railway the Flowers control all surface lines in Brooklyn——General Wood certifies before the war investigating commission that the beef used in Cuba was good——Senator McLaurin of South Carolina makes an anti-imperialistic speech, bringing in the southern race question; Senator Hoar will make another speech on this subject——War investigating commission passes a vote of censure of Commissary General Eagan for language used in his testimony——Business in London seriously interrupted by severe gale——Australia sends $2,500,000 to India as an exchange operation——The City of Mexico street railways being rapidly converted into electric lines——Nova Scotia apple growers net $900,000 on this year's apple shipments to London.

SUNDAY, JAN. 15.

Edgar S. Stratham attempts to kill his wife, father-in-law and himself at Wakefield, Mass.; succeeded in only slightly wounding wife——General Eagan's assault upon General Miles still the talk of military circles; President McKinley said to insist upon court-martial, while, it is claimed, Secretary Alger is opposed to such a course——Europe for the first time in history finds herself in debt to another continent; balance in favor of the United States $159,000,000; circumstance unprecedented in financial history——Reassuring advices from General Otis at Manila——Cubans want everything in sight in the way of political preferment——Destruction and death in Ohio and Pennsylvania by high wind and rain——Senator Gray at a banquet in Wilmington, Del., says the country need have no fear of trouble because of the Philippines——General Joseph Wheeler says a larger standing army has become an absolute necessity; that it is essential that there may be peace and order in the colonies——Fifth Massachusetts, now in camp at Greenville, N. C., to be mustered out of the service——British employers combining to defeat the objects of trade unions——Admiral Dewey acknowledges the honor of a Boston square named for him——Captain and 18 men of the ship Andelina lost off Tacoma, Wash.

MONDAY, JAN. 16.

McKinley worried over the Eagan-Miles affair; announces his purpose to reprimand Eagan——End of the Sunday municipal concerts at Boston, because of lack of patronage——Guy W. Adams and Mrs. Isabella B. Brown, who eloped from Albany, Me., found in Boston; Adams under arrest——St. Francis Xavier church at Winthrop, Me., burned——Yarmouth, N. S., scene of a $25,000 fire——Clan-na-Gael of New England goes on record as opposed to the annexation of the Philippines and an alliance between the United States and England——Death of E. K. O'Brien of Thomaston, Me., a representative in the legislature——Mass meeting of Marlboro, Mass., strikers, who appear as determined as when the strike began——Maria Gorman left Providence for Kingston, N. Y., 27 years ago, and has just arrived there; her mind is a blank as to the intervening years——Lowell, Mass., man writes from Manila that natives have a very bad feeling against the United States troops——The president to appoint a commission to examine into affairs in the Philippines——Bath (Me.) schooner abandoned off the Georgia coast, and captain and crew taken off by the steamer City of Macon, from Boston for Savannah——American schooner Edith M. McGinnis wrecked near Cape Sable light——Miss Anna Schley of Baltimore, a cousin of Rear Admiral Schley, commits suicide——Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., of New York resigns from the People's church and returns to the Baptist ministry——Countess Rosemont de Rouge Aix, said to be the daughter of Mr. Steward, a Boston millionaire, leaves her husband in Vienna, to whom, she learned shortly after her marriage, she had been practically sold.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.

Bishop Spalding of Peoria, Ills., addresses a distinguished audience in Washington on "The Higher Education of Women"——Father Chiniquy, the noted Canadian divine, dies in Montreal——Death of grand chaplain of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elkes——Dr. Colby A. Jordan dies at Bangor, Me——Receivers of the Framingham Savings bank begin paying the first dividend of 50 percent——Thread trust begins operations——Governor Roosevelt establishes a "cabinet" at Albany——Meeting of Uitlanders in Johannesburg broken up by organized Boers——Lawrence, Mass., councilmen concur with aldermen in the election of a city solicitor——New United States consul general assumes duties at Berlin——Flow of lava from Mt. Vesuvius unprecedented——Funeral of Wheeler Cable, Boston rubber dealer——Captain Blake to take command of the revenue cutter Dallas——Suicide in Savannah of Charles H. Johnson, who disappeared from Waltham, Mass——Surgeon General Sternberg reports on condition of camps in Cuba——St. Anne's college at Digby, N. S., burned——Professor Sumner of Yale speaks against expansion——A. P. Copeland of New York selected to train Yale track athletes——W. H. Edwards elected captain of the Princeton football eleven for next s[illegible]——Sullivan-Connolly glove contest in New Haven a draw——Meat packers' representative, General Humphreys, and Captain Aspinwall testify before the war investigation board——Mayor Quincy lectures on public baths and gymnasia——Professor Bell, well known among Adventists, killed by a kick from his horse at Boston——Democratic state committee give a dinner to Democratic members of the legislature——Seat on New York stock exchange sells for $33,000——Marlboro, Mass., merchant swindled by a worthless check worker——Victory for the freshmen in the first Harvard inter-club debate——Annual meeting of the Boston Industrial home——Funeral of Congressman Dingley at the national Capitol——First Universalist church of Somerville, Mass., calls the Rev. H. D. Maxwell of Brattleboro, Vt.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.

President McKinley considering composition of court to try General Eagan; punishment, on conviction, may be dismissal from service——House passes the naval personnel bill without division; marine corps increased to 6000 men and officers; many other important changes——Senator Quay's battle for re-election begun with a total of 112 votes, 16 short of victory——Miss Edna Raymond, in jealous rage, attempts to kill Mrs. John A. Hanna, a Cleveland bride——George Dixon knocks out Pinto, the Australian, in the 10th round at New York——Joseph Frye, a negro, 21 years old, arrested on the charge of attempted assault on a 7-year-old girl at Boston——Canvass of senate shows 55 favoring ratification of Spanish treaty and nine uncommitted; administration is hopeful of securing necessary 60 votes; McCall urged for ways and means committee vacancy——Death of John Russell Young, librarian of the congressional library at Washington——Captain Richard P. Leary, U. S. N., ordered to Guam as naval governor of island——Arrival of the body of Mr. Dingley in Lewiston, where it lies in state in the city hall——Rev. Stopford W. Brooke of Boston accepts a temporary call to San Francisco——Henry Cabot Lodge re-elected senator by the Massachusetts legislature; every Democrat voted for Alexander B. Bruce of Lawrence——Dr. Kruger, German consul at Manila, denies that his country has in any way conspired with or aided the native government——Senator Cockrell re-elected by Missouri——Bishop Potter declares saloons are a necessity——Senator Hawley re-elected by Connecticut legislature——Foster M. Voorhees inaugurated as governor of New Jersey——Chauncey M. Depew elected United States senator for New York——Supreme court of New York decides that brewer must pay the beer tax——Verdict against the Bank of New England of Manchester, N. H., in cases involving some $80,000.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19.

Formal orders issued for the court-martial of General Eagan——Nellie Donohue of Oldtown, Me., shot and killed; Lewis Bushey under arrest——Supporters of the peace treaty in the senate consider the advisability of accepting a resolution declaring it to be the policy of the United States not to permanently hold the Philippines——French ball at New York the liveliest in a decade——Impressive funeral services at Lewiston, Me., over the remains of Congressman Dingley——Williams college has withdrawn from the triangular league, which included Dartmouth and Amherst, and will form a league with Amherst and Wesleyan——Indictment of murder in the first degree returned against William Woods of Worcester, Mass., for killing his wife——Conference of presidents of Women's auxiliaries of the Y. M. C. A. of Massachusetts and Rhode Island——Receivers of the defunct Parsons' bank of Waterbury, Conn., announce the assets as $105,000; liabilities, $275,000——Boston Merchants' association elects officers, reviews organization's work and asks that McCall should be given Dingley's place on the ways and means committee——Nathaniel Moseley, Hartsville, Mass., murderer, ordered committed to the insane asylum——The situation in the Samoan islands recognized at Washington to be full of gravity——Boston park department employes ordered to wear brown overalls and jumpers; the men protest——Henry Allison of Fitchburg, Mass., held in $1000 for reissuing cancelled revenue stamps——James F. Hamel, charged with burglary at Amesbury, Mass., identified by Miss MacGowen of Haverhill as her assailant.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20.

Trouble in Samoa not unexpected; German consul thrown out of supreme court building; warships on their way there——Thomas J. Gargan elected president general of the American-Irish Historical society——Fitzsimmons will meet any man in the world, and prefers Sharkey as an easy mark; will not insist on side bet, but will not fight at the Lenox Athletic club, New York——Everything ready at Herreshoff's shop for casting the lead keel for the new cup defender——General Brooke issues an order that not a cent of Santiago customs receipts shall be spent without his consent; sanitary work to be done for rations merely——Quay leaves Harrisburg for Washington, and declares himself pleased with the outlook——Block owned by Borden sisters of Fall River, Mass., damaged heavily by fire of suspicious origin——Loss of $60,000 at a fire in Worcester, Mass——John Henry Watson of Bradford appointed to the Vermont supreme bench; Russell S. Taft advanced to be chief justice——Representative Barrows of Massachusetts a candidate for the place left vacant by John Russell Young——Two stock exchange seats in New York sold for $35,000, and $38,000 bid for another——Sixty men, with $100,000 in gold dust, arrive at Victoria B. C——Mrs. Jack Bloodgood, who has been playing with a dramatic company in Boston, reported to have fallen heir to $100,000——Three Haverhill, Mass., people attacked by a bulldog; feared Mrs. Michael Glennon will not recover from injuries——British government concludes agreement with Egypt, which puts the "Soudan" under governor general, with absolute power, which officer must be appointed by the khedive, with British consent——General Eagan formally notified of his trial by court-martial, and deposed as head of the subsistence department——Mrs. Anna E. George indicted at Canton, O., for the murder of George D. Saxton, the brother of Mrs. William McKinley——Election of the successor of Mr. Dingley will not be held perhaps until next September——Twenty-two men of British ship Glendower reach New York, after facing death six days.

Missing Banker Returns.

New Haven, Jan. 18.—Gennara Agnone, the Italian banker who disappeared some time ago, and over whose absence scores of local Italians have grieved, returned to New Haven yesterday, and spent most of the day visiting his creditors and making settlements of the claims against him. Agnone asserts that his absence from the city was made necessary by business matters.

All Hands Lost.

Halifax, Jan. 18.—A private dispatch from Tacoma, Wash., to the captain's wife, says the ship Andelana capsized in a gale, and all hands were lost. The Andelana was a fine four-masted iron barque, and was commanded by Captain Stalling of Annapolis, N. S. Several others of the crew belonged to this province.

IN HUB MARKETS.

Butter Is Easier--Cheese and Eggs Firm.

Flour Quiet, but Steady—Pork and Beef Steady—Firmer Feeling In Poultry—Quotations on Fruit and Vegetables.

Boston, Jan. 20.—An easier tendency has been developed in the butter market. A slow trade, increased receipts and lower prices in other places have had their influence here, and a decline of ½ to 1 cent from last week must be quoted. This is no more than might have been expected under existing conditions, and if buyers will take hold at the decline all may be well. Receipts are not likely to be very large for several weeks to come, and, if the supplies were properly distributed among dealers, they would soon be absorbed.

But confidence in values must be restored before there will be much of a trade, and this cannot be done while there is an unsettled feeling in the west. Therefore the future cannot be outlined until bottom prices have been touched at sources of production. If the lower prices shall induce a larger shipping movement it would be a great relief, and exporters should be encouraged as much as possible.

Selling prices are somewhat irregular. Some of the receivers are able to get 20½ to 21 cents for small lots of Vermont and New Hampshire, showing new milk flavor, while others consider 21½ cents an extreme price for a wholesale lot, and called the top rate for the best fresh northern creamery in assorted size tubs 20 to 21½ cents. Very few receivers of western can report sales at over 20 cents, and the quality has to be fine to bring that. After passing the best qualities buyers had the market their all their own way, and only a nominal rate of 15 to 18 cents can be given for a large portion of the fresh butter that has accumulated.

With light receipts and a fair demand, the egg market has gained some strength, and sales of choice fresh Indiana, Illinois and Ohio have been made at 21 to 21½ cents, with some special marks at 22 cents. Prospective receipts are small, and the indications are that all the fresh western arriving for a few days will command full prices. Sales of southern fresh at 19 to 21 cents. Refrigerator stock in fair demand at 17 to 18 cents. Eastern fresh command 22 to 23 cents. The stock in cold storage is reduced to 6252 cases, against 16,027 cases same time last year.

Beans are reported firmer, both here and in New York, with a better demand and a more limited supply. Carload lots, pea and medium, $1.30@1.32½; yellow eyes, $1.75@1.80; red kidneys, $1.85@1.90; California small white, $1.90@2; Lima, 4@5c per lb; jobbing 5c more.

The flour market has ruled quite in tone, with an easier feeling on the outlook in wheat. Still the firmness of the millers has been a feature all the time, not one of them ordering their agents here to sell at any lower prices, and generally declining bids at any lower prices. The movement has been rather small, both as to new business and as to shipping out direct on contract made some time ago. Still there is a feeling of confidence that is very general, with quotations fully sustained. Mill shipment prices on spring wheat patents are at $4@4.25, with one or two special brands a little more. Trade committee prices are about steady.

Cornmeal is steady, with oatmeal and the cereals unchanged.

Corn is quiet, with prices steady. The movement has been better, under the recent cold weather, and the receipts are improved in quality.

Oats are reported very steady, with a moderate demand, and the supply here small. Shippers notify receivers here that a big volume of the crop has already been sent forward.

Hay is quiet, with prices fairly sustained. Straw is firm, with the rye straw people firm. Millfeed is firmer, with rather stronger quotations. Hay, $8@14; fancy jobbing lots, $15@16; rye straw, $8@10; oat straw, $6@7.

The pork market is steady, with prices unchanged: Barrel pork, $13.25@13.75; light backs, $12.25; lean ends, $14.50; fresh ribs, 7½c; corned and fresh shoulders, 6¼c; smoked shoulders, 6½c; lard, 6½c; in pails, 6¾@7¾c; hams, 8½@9c; skinned B hams, 8¼c; bacon, 8½@9c; sausages, 7@8c; Frankfurt sausages, 7½@8c; pressed ham, 11c; pure leaf lard, 7½c; in pails, 7¾@8¼c; pork tongues, $8; loose salt pork, 7c; briskets, 7c; sausage meat, 7c; bolognas, 7½c; city dressed hogs, 6¼c; country, 5@5¼c.

The killing of hogs by Boston packers was considerably interrupted by the railway accident on the Fitchburg road late in the week, in which a hog train was involved. Though no hogs were destroyed, they were delayed to the extent that some packers run short of raw material for one or two days. The total kill for the week was 41,500; preceding week, 40,000; same week a year ago, 44,300. For export the request is good for Boston-packed pork provisions. The movement is being considerably hindered by steamers overdue. The total value of these exports for the week was about $110,000; preceding week, $240,000; same week a year ago, $210,000.

Beef is still coming into this market rather slowly. The market is very firm in quotations, with choice steers really very short and selling at 9½c for the best: Very choice steers, 9¼c; good steers, 8¾c; light and cows, 7½@8½c; extra heavy hinds, 11½c; good hinds, 11c; light hinds, 9½@10½c; heavy fores, 6¾c; good, 6¼c; light, 5¾@6c; backs, 7@8c; rattles, 4½@5¼c; chucks, 6½@7c; short ribs, 10@11½c; rounds, 8@9c, rumps, 11@14c; rumps and loins, 12@14c; loins, 12@15c.

Muttons and lambs are firmly held, with a fair movement: Lambs, 7½@9c; Brighton fancy, 8@9½c; muttons, 5½@7c; Brighton and fancy muttons, 7@8c; veals, 7@10c; fancy Brightons, 10@10½c.

There is a firmer feeling in the poultry market within a few days even, and turkeys and chickens are bringing better prices: Turkeys, western, 11@14c, northern, 12@18c; chickens, northern 12@15c, western, 10@11c; fowls, northern fresh, 9@11c, western, 9@11c; live fowls, 8@9½c; chickens, 8c; ducks, 9@12c; geese, 10@13c.

The supply of game is up to requirements, with the market quiet.

Apples have continued in rather quiet movement all the week, though with prices fairly sustained. Still it is explained that it takes very choice lots to bring upper quotations in round lots.

Pears out of cold storage have been at wide range of late, with some varieties sold as low as $2.50 per bbl, while other lots have been jobbed at $2.50@3.50 per bu.

California oragnes are coming forward very freely, while the quality is excellent. The market is easier on the better supply, with navels selling at $2.50@3.50; seedlings, $1.75@2.60. Valencia oranges are quoted at $4.25 for regular 120s; large, $7.50; 114s, $5.50.

Cranberries are dull at $5@6.50 per bbl, and at $1.50 per crate.

Potatoes have been firmer of late, with rather better prices realized: Aroostook and eastern hebrons, 63@65c per bush; Green mountains, 68@70c; northern, 63@65c; Jersey sweets, $1.75@2 per bush.

Onions are in fair supply, with the market steady.

Cabbages are firmer at $1 per bbl. Red cabbage is quoted at $1.25 per bx.

Squashes continue very dull, with the farmers reported to be taking almost anything they can get for them. In this market they are quoted at 50@75c per bbl.

Celery is decidedly lower, with the range still wide—largely a matter of quality.

Radishes are sold at 25c per doz bchs for round and at 20c for long. Lettuce is in short supply and sells at 50@75c per doz heads.

Cucumbers hold firm at $8@12 per 100, with seconds at half price. Tomatoes sell at $3 per crt for southern.

Turnips are at wide range. They job at 75c@$1 per bbl for yellow; native white, 50c@$2 per bush; French white, $1.50@2 per bbl.

Parsnips sell at 50c@$1 per bush; beets, 40@50c; per bush; carrots, 40@60c; beet greens, $1.25 per bush.

Quotations have been high during the past week on fresh fish, weather conditions continuing unfavorable for the fishermen, and light receipts being the rule. There were 37 arrivals, but they only landed 266,900 pounds of fresh, mixed fish. At Gloucester there were four arrivals with mixed stock, landing 77,000 pounds, and four vessels from the banks, with 48,000 pounds of fresh halibut.

Cured fish have been in good demand and steady at unchanged values. Receipts of salt mackerel have footed up 263 barrels for the week. The market is strong, and good Irish command about $18.

Secretary Frederick F. Dimick of the Boston fish bureau has just issued the 24th annual report of that organization, filled with statistics, regarding the fish trade of this port for the period under review. He pronounces the past year an unusually good one, prices and demand having been more satisfactory than they were previously for a number of years. The report says:

The receipts of salt and fresh mackerel at Boston have been 55,445 pounds, against 62,845 pounds in 1897. While the production of salt mackerel in the world was 16 percent less than in the preceding year. It is gratifying to observe that the receipts at Boston have shown an increase. The receipts of salt mackerel were 31,329 pounds, against 20,135 pounds in 1897.

The world's production of salt mackerel, as near as can be ascertained at present, has been 79,826 pounds, against 90 pounds in the year 1897.

In Congress.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Senator McLaurin addressed the senate in opposition to the acquisition of foreign territory. The house took up the navy personnel bill. During the debate Mr. Berry referred to Schley as the real hero of Santiago.

Washington, Jan. 16.—A resolution was introduced in the senate by Mr. Hoar declaring the people of the Philippines of right ought to be free and independent, that they are absolved from political connection with Spain, and that they have full power to establish a government for themselves, with which the United States does not propose to interfere.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The house passed the navy personnel bill without division. Officers of the navy have fought for it for years. Their pay is increased, rank raised, and there will be more men. Prize money is abolished and a retirement provision is inserted. The marine corps will be increased to 6000 men and officers. The senate discussed the Nicaragua canal bill.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Senator Bacon made a strong plea against the expansion policy, and the Nicaraguan canal bill was discussed in the senate. The house voted for more lighthouses for New England, and shelved a currency reform bill.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Senator Bacon made a speech against expansion, and the Nicaraguan canal bill was further discussed. The postoffice appropriation bill was considered in the house.

A Dangerous Spot.

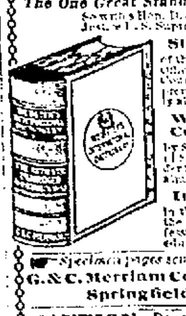
Boston, Jan. 19.—A passenger train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad struck a milk wagon driven by John Aiken yesterday, killing the driver and demolishing the wagon. The accident occurred at the Freeman street crossing, and as the street is a private way, the roadway is not protected in the usual manner. Several other accidents have occurred on this spot, other teams having been struck, but this is the first fatality.

Heirs Get It All.

San Francisco, Jan. 19.—The trust clause in the will of the late Adolph Sutro, in which he bequeaths much of his most valuable property to charitable and educational purposes, under certain conditions, has been declared invalid by Judge Troutt, and the estate will revert back to the heirs.

Indicted For Killing His Wife.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 19.—William Wood, colored, who was bound over to the grand jury on the charge of killing his wife by throwing a lighted lamp at her, was yesterday indicted for murder in the first degree, and his trial will take place at a special term of the superior criminal court.



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The Brotherhood of St. Andrew of Emmanuel church gave the first of a series of lectures for the benefit of the congregation of that church Thursday evening. Mr. Amory Austin gave an illustrated lecture on "Sword-Fishing at Block Island" which proved very interesting.

New Advertisements.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, SC.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, NEWPORT, JANUARY 11, A.D. 1899.

WHEREAS, Nellie Western, of the City of Newport, in the County and State aforesaid has filed her petition in said office praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Nellie and Charles T. Western, now in parts to the said Nellie unknown; notice is therefore hereby given to the said Charles T. Western to appear, if he shall see fit at The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be holden at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport on the second Monday of May, A. D. 1899, then and there to respond to said petition.

CHARLES E. HARVEY, Clerk.
1-21-3w

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Frank Townsend Southwick, Lydia E. Peckham and Harry L. Peckham, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

ADALINE SOUTHWICK,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of said deceased may be granted to George William Sherman.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 6th day of February, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.
1 21

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Frank Townsend Southwick, Lydia E. Peckham and Harry L. Peckham, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

MATILDA M. SOUTHWICK,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters of administration with the will annexed, on the estate of said deceased may be granted to George William Sherman.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 6th day of February, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.
1-21

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., January 16, A. D. 1899.

ARTHUR W. BROWN and others, present to this Court their petition in writing, praying that Philip A. Brown, or some other suitable person, be appointed Administrator on the estate of

GEORGE A. BROWN,

late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twentieth day of February next, A. D. 1899, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.
1-21

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Executor of the last will and testament of SARAH CARTER, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to him, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

HENRY N. JETER, Executor.
Newport, R. I., January 21st, 1899.

Aquidneck National Bank.

AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following officers were elected:

Lewis L. Simmons, President; Charles T. Hopkins, Cashier; Thomas S. Congdon, Teller; Carrie W. Crandall, Bookkeeper; George H. Draper, Clerk.

CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., Jan. 16, 1899—1-21

Aquidneck National Bank,

DIVIDEND NO. 63.

TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. payable on and after January 3d, 1899.

CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 27, 1898—1-21

National Bank of Rhode Island.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 11, 1899.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank held the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

Frederick Tompkins,	R. Andley Clarke,
Thomas Dunn,	Theodore K. Gibbs,
Henry A. C. Taylor,	Thomas P. Peckham,
Angus McLeod,	Jeremiah W. Horton.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, held the same day, the following officers were elected:

Frederick Tompkins, President; Thomas P. Peckham, Cashier; John P. Peckham, Teller; Arthur H. Popple, Clerk; Miss Bertha Peckham, Bookkeeper.

T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.
1 14

Aquidneck National Bank.

AT A MEETING of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

Lewis L. Simmons.	Dudley Newton,
Samuel McAdam,	Peter King,
William P. Clarke,	George E. Vernon,
Charles T. Hopkins.	

CHARLES T. HOPKINS, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., January 10, 1899—1-14

Newport National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 10, 1899.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Henry Bell, Jr.,	William E. Dennis,
William Bailey,	Henry C. Stevens,
David Coggeshall,	Grant P. Taylor,
Albert K. Sherman.	

At a meeting of the directors held the same day, Henry Bull, Jr., was elected President; Henry C. Stevens was elected Cashier; Henry C. Stevens, Jr. was elected Teller; William Stevens was elected Assistant Teller.

H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.
1-14

First National Bank

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 10, 1899.

AT A MEETING of the stockholders of this bank the following gentlemen were elected directors for the year ensuing:

T. Mumford Seabury,	George C. Carr,
Philip Rider,	William L. Sisson,
John S. Langley,	Francis S. Barker,
Charles A. Brackett.	

At a meeting of the directors T. Mumford Seabury was elected President, John S. Langley, Vice President; Nath'l R. Swinburne, Cashier; Edward L. Spencer, Teller; David F. Easterbrooks, Clerk.

NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.
1-14

New England Commercial Bank.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders, held Tuesday, January 3d, 1899, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Augustus Goffe,	Harwood E. Read,
Howard Smith,	Elijah Anthony,
Nicholas Underwood,	Joseph P. Cotton.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Joseph P. Cotton was elected president vice Mr. James C. Swan, deceased, and N. Underwood, cashier.

N. UNDERWOOD, Cashier.
Jan. 8, 1899—1-7

THE BROWN STONE

"Diamond Medal" Flour, $4.??
(A little more kneading and you have the whitest and sweetest bread possible to make, besides having a flour the most productive in the world.)

Every barrel sold on trial.

Elgin Creamery Butter, the best,	per lb.
Beans, N. Y. State,	per qt.
A most remarkably good Tea, Formosa or English Breakfast,	per lb. 50c
Baker's Breakfast Cocoa,	per half lb. 20c
Van Houten's Cocoa,	per lb.
California Prunes,	
Raisins, Loose Muscatel,	
An elegant rich, sweet Wine, Port or Sherry,	per gal. $1.??

BEADLESTON & WOERZ

"Imperial" Malt Beer,

A Spring Tonic,

P. H. HORGAN,

TELEPHONE. 224 THAMES STREET.

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Card Parties, Strawberry Festivals, &c.

HAVE YOU TRIED AMBROSIA ?

I also have a new CEREAL-PARCHED OATS. Also

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Fixtures and Shades

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Newport Illuminating Company.

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THE PRICE OF ONE PAPER.

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THE MERCURY gives you all the local news, political and social, keeps you in close touch with your neighbors and friends, on the farm and in the city, and is a bright, newsy, welcome and indispensable weekly visitor at your home and fireside.

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311 THAMES STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Telephone No. 222-2.

Poetry.

The Reason Why.

BY KATHERINE H. TERRY.

It isn't that I've got a thing ag'in' you, Parson Peck;
Nor ag'in' the many tried an' true, I've met there ev'ry week.
It's not I r'ilin' I've stayed away so many Sabba' days
From the little meetin' house, where oft I've j'ined in praise.
But listen—if you care to know—an' I will tell you a l.
I think 'twas 'bout two years ago, or was it three last fall?
The wealthy members voted that they'd have the seats made free,
An' most of us were willin' with the notion to agree.

Perhaps the meanin' o' the word I didn't quite understand;
For the Sunday after, walkin' 'long with Elsie, hand in hand,
You know the little blue eyed girl; her mother now is dead;
And I am Elsie's grandpa; but let me go ahead.
Well, thinkin' o' the Master, an' how home like it would be
To take a seat most anywhere, now that the seats were free;
I walked in at the open door and up the center aisle
An' set down tired, but happy, in the light of Elsie's smile.

I listened to your preachin' with an "Amen" in my heart;
An' when the hymns was given out, I tried to do my part,
An' my love seemed newly kindled for the one great power above.
An' somethin' seemed to answer back, "For love, I give thee love."
But when the benediction come, an' we was passin' out,
A few words whispered with my name, caused me to turn about;
'Twas not exactly words like these, but that which meant it all;
"It's strange that paupers never know their place is by the wall."

It wasn't 'bout myself I cared for what the speaker said;
But the little blossom at my side, with pretty upturned head,
An' lookin' down at Elsie there, I thought of Elsie's mother,
An' thoughts my better natur' scorned, I tried in vain to smother.
I've been to meetin' twice since then, an' set down by the wall;
But kept a thinkin'—thinkin'—till my thoughts was turned to gall;
An' when the old familiar hymns was given out to sing,
One look at Elsie's shinin' curls would choke my uttering.

An' so, I thought it best awhile, to stay at home an' praise,
Or take a walk in field or wood, and there trace out His ways.
"It's better so," my old heart said, "than gather with the throng.
An' let your feelin's rankle o'er a real or fancied wrong."
But I'm prayin', parson, all the time, an' wish you'd help me pray,
When one an' all are gathered home, in the great comin' day;
When men are judged by honest deeds, and love to fellow men,
I shan't be thought a pauper in the light I'm seen in then.

— Good Housekeeping.

Selected Tale.

JOB'S RUSE.

A New England winter scene—the hemlock forests all draped with ermine fringes of snow—the hills and valleys white as if they were coated with pearl, while from the farmhouse chimneys in the gray thickets of leafless maples under the rocks a blue spiral of smoke went wreathing and curling up into the steely January sky, and the sunset, reflected on the myriad tiny window panes of the western front, made an orange sparkle of brightness that supplied the otherwise lacking element of color to the frigid landscape.

Farmer Westerbrook has just brought in an armful of snow-crusted logs from the woodpile at the north end of the house, throwing them down on the ample stone hearth with a noise like a small earthquake, when Sibyl Harrington started up.

"Five o'clock! Oh, I hadn't an idea it was so late. I must be going."

"Allow me to accompany you, Miss Harrington."

"You will let me see you home, Sibyl?"

Captain Meredith and Max Crossley both spoke at once and rose simultaneously, but Sibyl shook her head.

"I would prefer to walk alone," she said, gayly.

"And about the sleighing party tomorrow night?" said Max anxiously.

"I—I have promised Captain Meredith," said the village beauty, her long eyelashes drooping and a delicate shade of rose suffusing her cheek.

"But, Sibyl, I thought it was an understood matter between you and me three good weeks ago!" Max exclaimed with contracting brows.

"Was it? I am sure I had forgotten it!"

Max was silent. Captain Meredith's smooth, softly intoned voice filled up the silence.

"I exact no promises," he said gallantly, "but if I am not punctual to the hour and the spot Miss Harrington may draw her own conclusions."

And Sibyl went out, her light footsteps making a low, pleasant music on the brittle snow.

She was very pretty, this gazelle-eyed New England damsel, with big blue eyes turning to a limpid purple when ever she was in the least excited; hair short, hung in a golden fringe over her broad, low forehead, and the sweetest of rosy mouths, with three sentinel dimples on cheeks and chin! Max Crossley had loved her ever since they were children together, and Captain Meredith, who had come down to pass the holidays with his cousins, the Westerbrooks, had been caught in the meshes of that bronze-gold hair and the interlacing network of the lashes that overhung the purple-blue eyes and had prolonged his visit into January.

"Upon my word, she's a regular beauty," said the captain, staring through the tiny window panes at the retreating footsteps of Miss Harrington.

Max Crossley looked quickly up at him, as if he would have particularly liked to knock him over the andirons in among the logs; but perhaps he thought better of it, for he refrained from any such demonstration.

"A beauty," went on the captain, "and it's a thousand pities she should be thrown away on any of the country bumpkins who vegetate among these wildernesses. Job, you young villain, are those boots of mine blacked yet?"

Farmer Westerbrook's hired boy, who had just come in to warm his empurpled hands at the merry, red blaze, looked glum.

"No, they ain't," said Job, brusquely.

"Well, what's the reason?"

"Cause I ain't 'ad time."

"See that you find time, then, and that quickly, too!" said the captain.

And Job glowered after him as he went gayly up the stairs.

"I just wish I had the servin' of him out," said Job gloomily. "It's 'Job do this,' and 'Job do that,' and 'Job, where's the warm water? and 'Job, what the deuce do you mean by lettin' my fire go out?' as I was his bond slave. and not a red cent has he guv me yet—no, nor so much as a pleasant word! I wonder if he means to stay here always."

"You and I are equally partial to him, Job," said Max Crossley, laughing.

"I heard him talking with Miss Sibyl about goin' sleigh ridin' tomorrow night," said Job, shrewdly. "I should jes' like to put Kicking Billy in the shafts, I would, if it wasn't for Miss Sibyl. He don't know nothin' about horses, that there militia cap'n don't."

And Job chuckled.

"I say, Mr. Crossley," he resumed, "why don't you get beforehand with him? Miss Sibyl don't really care for him—she's only dazzled like."

Max Crossley frowned slightly; honest Job was not exactly the kind of Ganymede he cared to have meddle with his love affairs.

"Miss Harrington must choose for herself, Job," he said, and Job went back to his work, secretly wondering how a young lady gifted with ordinary common sense could hesitate for a moment between the captain and Mr. Max Crossley.

The next night came—a night of all nights propitious for sleighing expeditions and rustic love making, the roads delightfully hard and well packed and a glorious full moon shining down as whitely as if a rain of silver were deluging the whole world!

"Couldn't be better weather!" said the captain. "Job, where are the sleighbells?"

"Dunno," quoth Job, indifferently "There's them old jinglers in the garret that used to belong to Deacon Joe Westerbrook that was in the revolutionary war, and there's the two cowbells that Mary Ann might scour up with ashes—"

"Pshaw!" said the captain, "do you take me for Rip Van Winkle? There's a pretty little string somewhere, for I saw them when Mrs. Westerbrook went out day before yesterday."

"I hain't seen nothin' on 'em," said Job.

"Come, come, don't make yourself out any stupider than you be by nature, Job," said the farmer, laughing, nevertheless, for the captain's airs and graces were fast wearing out his welcome, and he secretly sympathized with the much-afflicted Job. "I guess they's out in the barn chamber. You better go with him, captain, if you expect to find 'em—our Job's dreadful thick headed when he chooses to be."

"Come along, my fine fellow," said the captain jocosely, collaring Job and marching him off in the direction of the old red barn under the hill. "We don't need any lantern in this bright moonlight, that is one comfort."

Old Billy, renowned for his kicking qualifications, blinked lazily around at them from his stall, and Tom, the little gray pony, who was destined to figure in the cutter shafts that night, set up a low, friendly whinny as they entered the big, frosty, fragrant barn.

"Where are the stairs?" demanded the captain.

"There ain't none," said Job. "It's a ladder."

"Up with you, then," said Meredith, but Job shrank steadfastly back.

"I wouldn't for $50," said Job. "Old Michael Westerbrook hung himself from the middle beam 14 years ago, and folks say he stands up there with a rope around his neck every moonlight night."

"Stuff and nonsense!" ejaculated the captain in accents of supreme contempt. "You great cowardly lout, stay where you are, then, and I'll go myself."

He sprang nimbly up the rounds of the ladder and disappeared through the trap-door.

"Where is it?" he called.

"The ghost? Right under the middle beam by the windy was the place where—"

"Blockhead! I mean the string of bells."

"Look for 'em yourself," said Job, sulking. "I don't know where they be, and what's more, I don't care."

"I'll settle with you, my fine fellow, when I come down!" said the captain, threateningly, as he groped about in the dim light which was admitted by a cobweb window at either end of the barn chamber.

"Don't hurry yourself, cap'n," rejoined Job, in a jeering mood.

As the captain plunged into a dark corner, there was a jingle, and the string of bells suspended from a nail hit him directly on the neck, so like the grasp of death cold fingers that he could not but start.

"Oh!" said the captain, nervously. "Here they are. Catch 'em, Job! Hallo! Where's the trap-door?"

And it took the militia man fully 60 seconds or more to realize that the trap-door was closed and fastened on the lower side. He rushed to the window and threw it up, only to see Job speeding up the hill.

"Hal-lo-o-oa!" yelled Captain Meredith. "Come back, you scoundrel! you ill-conditioned lout! you imp of evil!"

Job turned round and executed that peculiar gyration of the fingers in connection with the nasal protuberance which is supposed to express the extremity of scorn.

"You'll find the ladder on the barn floor, cap'n," hooted this young rebel. "And don't be skeared o' the ghost. It's very harmless if you let it alone."

"But, Job Job, come back. I'm to be at Mr. Harrington's at half-past seven!"

"Don't worry!" hoarsely bawled Job. "Miss Sibyl won't wait very long afore Mr. Max'll be on hand."

The captain danced up and down the barn floor in an ecstasy of rage as Job disappeared over the crest of the hill. There was no use calling for help. He knew very well that if he had possessed the lungs of Boreas he could not have made anyone hear. He sat shivering at the sound of Kicking Billy's feet among his snug bed of straw and thinking how disagreeably a bar of moonlight which streamed down from a crack in the apex of the roof, resembled a tall, white figure standing under the centre beam. He could almost fancy the rope round its neck—pshaw! And the captain jumped up again, with starting dew on his temples, even in the freezing atmosphere of the barn chamber.

What was to be done? he asked himself. And Echo, if Echo had had any common sense, would have answered, "Just nothing at all!" Job had outwitted him. He might and probably would "settle" with Job for the future but for the present Job had manifestly the advantage of him. And pretty Sibyl and Max Crossley, with his red cutter and great chestnut-colored horse! The captain executed an impromptu series of gymnastics in the hay as he reflected on all these things.

"I won't wait another minute for him," said Sibyl Harrington, coloring up with the tears in her blue eyes. "Go on, girls; I shall spend the evening at home."

"There's plenty of room for you in our sleigh, Sibyl," coaxed her brother, a great good humored athlete, with red whiskers and dimples like her own. "Bessy Brown will be glad to have you along."

"No, she will not, either," pouted Sibyl. "As if I were going to spoil all her fun! No; if I can't have an escort of my own I'll stay at home and mend stockings. And I never—never will speak to Captain Meredith again!"

Hosea Harrington was just opening his mouth to argue the matter with his sister once more when the door opened and in walked Max Crossley.

Sibyl jumped up, radiantly; she never had been so glad to see honest Max in all her life before.

"Not gone yet, Sibyl? Where is the captain?"

"I don't know," said Sibyl, tartly, "and I don't care. Am I Captain Meredith's keeper?"

"Of course," said Max, "I can't expect to make myself as agreeable as the city captain, but—"

"The captain! the captain!" cried Sibyl, a little irritably. "I'm sick of the sound of his name! I never want to see him again! What a nice new cutter this is, and how cozy the wolf robes are!"

"Sibyl," whispered Max, as he touched up the horse and felt her nestling close to him, "is it for always?"

"Yes, always," she answered.

* * * * *

"Je-rusalem?" said Farmer Westerbrook.

It was past ten o'clock at night, and the old gentleman had come out, as he always did the last thing before retiring to rest, to see that Job had not set the barn on fire and that the dumb members of his family were all safe and comfortable. "I do believe that's old Mike Westerbrook's ghost come to life again, poundin' like all possessed on the barn chamber floor!"

"It's me-e! It's me-e-e!" bawled the captain, forgetting all the nicer distinctions of grammar in his delight at the prospects of release; "unfasten the trap-door; let me out!"

Slowly the farmer lifted the ladder and adjusted it in its place. With rheumatic awkwardness he climbed the creaking rounds and undid the hook from its hasp.

"How in all creation came you here?" he demanded. "Why, I thought you was out a sleigh-ridin' with the gals!"

"It was all the doing of that villain, Job!" gasped the infuriated captain, his teeth chattering with mingled rage and cold. "I won't stand this sort of thing. I'll leave the place tomorrow!"

"As you please," said the farmer, to whom the prospect of losing his guest was not altogether unpleasant. "I'm dreadful sorry this should have happened though, and I'll talk seriously to Job."

"So will I," gnashed the captain, "I'll break every bone in his body."

But Job, wiser in his generation than the children of light, had taken particular care to go over to his grandmother's six miles across the snowy fields, to spend the night, and the only person the captain saw was old Mrs. Westerbrook sitting by the kitchen fire.

"You've lost your chance, captain," said she, good humoredly. "Dorcas Smith has just gone by on her way home from the sleighing party, and she says Max Crossley brought Sibyl Harrington in his new cutter, and they're engaged."

The captain went home the next day according to programme, and Mrs. Max Crossley has never seen him since. And when the affair came off Job got a piece of wedding cake big enough to give him the dyspepsia for a week.

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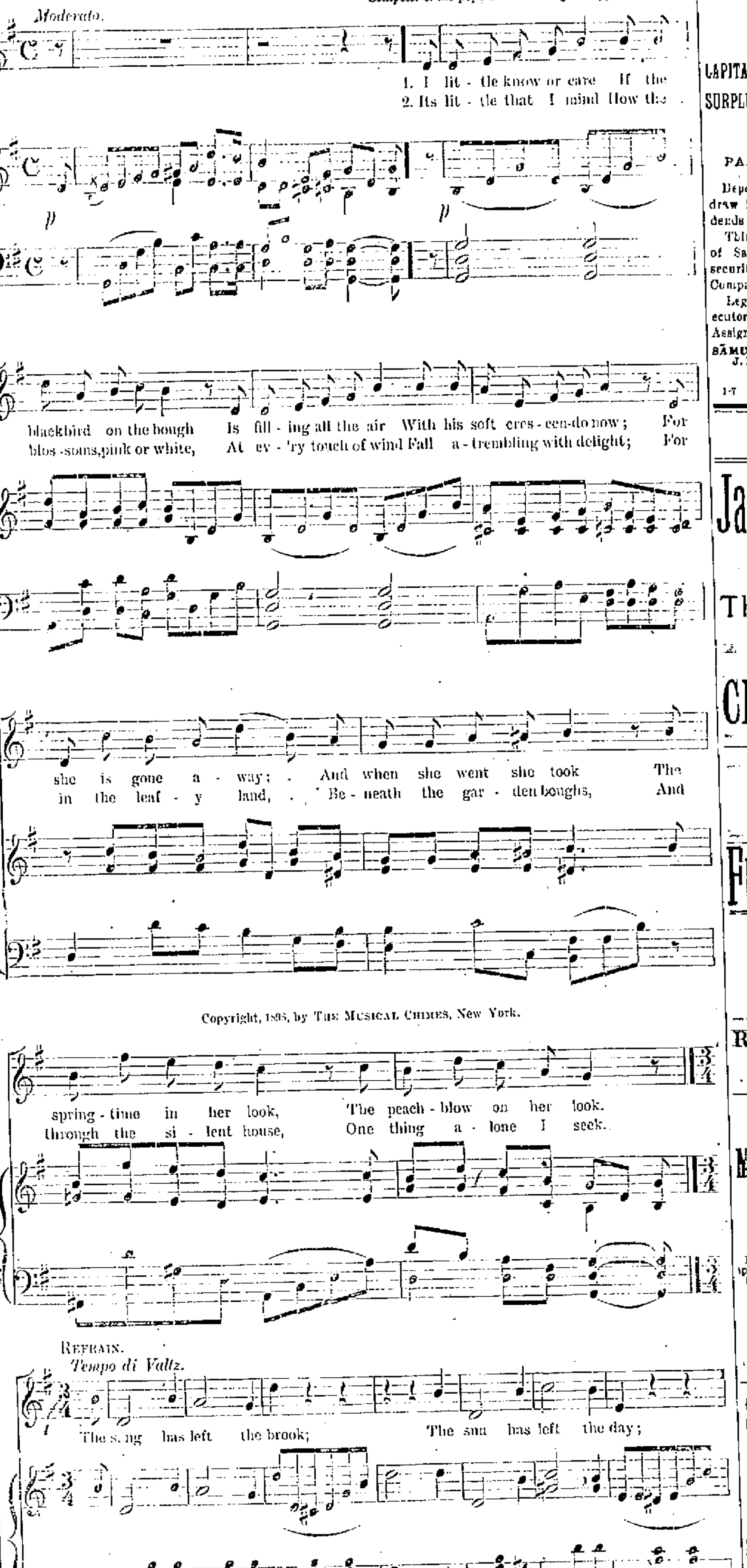

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"Yes, and they've kept it most of the time since. Her relatives seem bound to live on them."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Are these real down pillows?"

"Oh, no; they're only marked down for the holidays."—Yonkers Statesman.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

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Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

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AT JAMESTOWN.

$2,000.

Comprising 15 acres of land, good two-story-and-half house (two tenements), fine location on Main road, orchard, barn, and all for two thousand dollars.

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The Best is the Cheapest

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HAMS,

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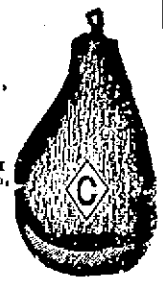
Are cured from R. I. Park and Corn Cob, Smoked, and are the Best.



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Horses Have Humor.

Horses may have no souls, but they have humor, which for the practical purposes of the world is sometimes quite good, and let no one doubt they enjoy it. Some time ago a fine horse that had been sold to a second-hand furniture man was coming down the street with a load when the signal gong rang in the engine-house it just happened to pass. The old horse had been going at the pace of a nag that works by the day. But there was a change. The driver picked himself up to see his steed disappearing around the corner at a breakneck speed, with bureau drawers and chairs flying out behind and littering the street. Away it went, like a meteor, ahead of the flying fire brigade, to the fire, picked out a hydrant and backed what was left of the wagon up against it. Only then did it stop. But if any doubter could have seen the grin on the horse's face as it eyed the driver who came panting up to claim it, he would have doubted no longer.

Every Citizen Postmaster.

The people of St. Kilda never have any trouble with their post office department. Every man is his own postmaster and letter carrier.

He makes his own mail boat, which is a sheep's bladder fastened to a tiny, roughly hewn boat, with a cavity for the can containing the letter and a

DISPATCHING THE MAIL.

small coin. The document is thrown into the sea, and, according to the wind, comes up near the coast of the Hebridge or Norway. Here the rudely carved "Please open" is obeyed and the letter properly mailed. Four out of six letters reach their destinations in this curious manner.

Rarest Bird.

To find the rarest bird in existence you must go to the mountains between Annam and Laos, where there is a certain kind of pheasant. For many years its existence was known only by the fact that its longest and most splendid plume was in much request by mandarins for their headgear. A single skin is worth $400, and the bird living would be priceless, for it soon dies in captivity.

Instruction of Youth.

Johnny—The verbiage was so bad I couldn't ride my wheel.

His Sister—What are you talking about?

"Well, when I saw the word 'verbiage' in the paper and asked pa what it meant he said 'wind.'"

Sockless.

"Say, friend," asked the commercial traveler, "how tall are you in your stocking feet?" "I hain't got none," answered the sockless Kentucky mountaineer.

Hold On

to a good thing when you find it. The planter who once reads Gregory's Seed Book—who once plants Gregory's Seeds, will never begin a season's work without them.

Gregory's Seeds

represent the highest development of scientific seed culture. Gregory's seed book examines the best of seed and knowledge. The book is free to all—the seeds well worth the trifling delivery bill. Sold by first-class dealers.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1899

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

HEADED FOR SANTIAGO.

How Shafter's Columns Closed In on Their Prey.

LEADERS AND MEN TELL OF IT.

The First Plans Went Awry—Supplies Couldn't Be Landed Ahead of Consumption—Army Had to Fight Quick—With the City In Sight, the Cry Was, "Go at Them!"

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IV.

GEN. YOUNG'S victory at Las Guasimas, June 24, had a decisive bearing upon the Santiago campaign. It showed the army that the Spaniards were not risking heavily in the defense of passes far outside of the city. The American leaders believed that the Spaniards were intending to make a stubborn fight, in the vindication of their honor, at the gates of the city. The troops generally shared this view.

It had been intended up to June 24 that Lawton's division take a strong defensive position north of Siboney landing, on the road to Santiago, that Kent's division encamp west of Lawton, while Wheeler's division would hold the road from Siboney back to Daiquiri, thus keeping up land communication between these two landings. These positions, within easy range of the navy guns, were to have been maintained until all the troops, artillery, transportation wagons and animals, rations and ammunition were safely landed and distributed.

The adjutant general of one of the divisions, who was in a position to know the inside of things, told me at Camp Wikoff that the affair at Las Guasimas forced the rapid movements of the army forward upon El Caney and San Juan hill. The capture of that position drew the army westward to Savilla, where there were excellent camping grounds, good water, room to deploy the divisions and to receive the Spaniards in case of attack. It was supposed by many of the general officers that the army would halt in that camp for some time in order to get up artillery and put the whole outfit in shape for an attack in the direction of Santiago.

In spite of the efforts of the staff departments it was impossible to land and transport supplies faster than the men and animals at the front consumed them. There was a lack of steam launches, lighters, scows and wharfs. The army never had a three days' supply of rations ahead.

There had been much marching and countermarching to get the troops into position, and it was very hot. Soldiers had no changes of clothing. All they had with them was a roll containing a blanket, in some cases a shelter tent, their arms and haversacks. Perspiration soaked their underclothing as though they had been in a bath, and the frequent rains drenched them on the outside. The soldiers say that while they would not have minded this state of things ordinarily, yet, following their long voyage, it left no time for recuperation. The extreme heat and the peculiar odor rising from the sea affected their appetites, and they could not relish the coarse army rations, nor procure anything whatsoever for variety. Those who had recourse to the native fruits, especially the mango, paid dearly for it. The mango is a little larger than a peach, shaped like a pear. Its meat is coarse, like that of the pumpkin; its rind like an apple, thick and tough. The experienced Cubans warned Americans against eating mangoes, as they said they contained the germs of fever, but as they were very cooling to the throat some men, especially the volunteers, could not resist the temptation.

While the army was strung along the Santiago road between Daiquiri and Savilla, the region westward toward Santiago was reconnoitered. Just how complete these reconnoissances were is a mystery. I asked the staff officers and division generals whether it was known beforehand that the approaches to San Juan heights were exposed to Spanish view and fire from their works on the crest, particularly the road and trail at the crossing of the San Juan river and its tributaries. I could learn nothing. The answers were, "I suppose that this was known at army headquarters." The fact remains that on July 1 before the battle opened the troops found themselves blocked in the road and in the beds of the streams after daylight within view of the Spaniards and within range of their small arms.

It was stated that a certain general, who refused to commit himself on any points likely to lead to controversy, examined the region thoroughly and recommended that trails be cut parallel to the main road and on both sides of it. General Chaffee said that the region far south of the road to Santiago was examined with a view to making an attack upon the Punta Gorda battery. The Punta Gorda battery was the first objective thought of after the army set its face toward Santiago from the east. This was the strongest battery on the bay and by taking it Shafter's army would have turned Morro, and, in fact, captured the key to the land defenses of the harbor. But the ground in rear was impossible for an attack.

El Caney had been thoroughly reconnoitered as early as June 27 three days after Las Guasimas, and three days before the attack upon it. All the particulars as to approaches and defenses were known at headquarters.

There was a difference of opinion around headquarters as to the importance of El Caney. General Shafter said, "We did not wish to leave it as a shelter for a strong Spanish outpost on the right flank of our line," when it should move forward against the high ground east and northeast of Santiago. General Lawton's division was to constitute the right wing of the assaulting force, and I learned from his headquarters that Lawton was unwilling to hurl his division against the height assigned him for capture, leaving the Spanish in possession of El Caney close in his rear. It should be said, however, that General Lawton believed he could take El Caney in half an hour, and other generals, more especially Wheeler and Young, who had looked the ground over, said about the same thing. These opinions were based upon information gained before El Caney had been reenforced and strengthened. When Lawton came to attack, it was another matter. Wheeler says that he asked Shafter to let the cavalry division take El Caney, but Shafter said the task had already been given to Lawton, and he could not change it.

On the 28th and 29th of June the whole corps moved forward from the Savilla camp toward Santiago, bringing up between La Redonda and El Poso. El Poso is a narrow defile between mountains. Before descending into the defile, the troops obtained from the tops of the mountains on either side of the road glimpses of Santiago and El Caney with their defenses and of the mountains and valleys intervening.

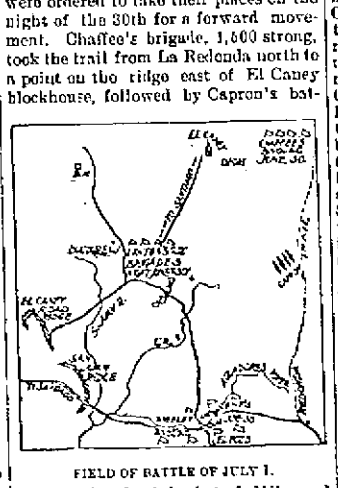
On the 30th General Shafter gave out his order of battle, which was to carry the San Juan and El Caney road heights, in order to bring Santiago city under his guns. From the highest to the lowest the soldiers said that the preparations for this attack were far from what they had expected, from what they should have been, in order to insure success and what they might have been after a few days' delay building wharfs and roads and putting on wagon trains. General Shafter says frankly that the preparations were not what he desired them to be, but the army, composed wholly of northern men, was in a hot and sickly climate, the rainy season was coming on, when the already bad roads would be made worse, a tropical storm due at that time might drive the navy as well as the supply ships far out to sea, and it was expected that General Pando, with 8,000 Spanish troops, would join the garrison in the city. Under these conditions Shafter decided to force the battle at once.

From that time on until the beginning of the parley over surrender, the elements active or threatening, the impetuosity of the troops, especially when they came within sight or range of the Spaniards, as well as the restless and unsparing energy of "Pecos Bill" Shafter, combined to rush the army forward at a pace only compared to that of a hurricane.

All this time and afterward until the American flag floated over Santiago the spirit of the soldiers was: "Let us go at them! Let us go at them!" This is not to say that there was indecent haste, that the men were ready to rush headlong into disaster. The result shows that men of all ranks were prepared to go at the task in the deliberate manner set down for them in their instructions. They never for a moment forgot these instructions, line upon line and precept upon precept, and it was their coolness and self control which saved the army from horrible disaster and gave it a victory when the turn of a hand might have precipitated defeat.

The Spaniards said that the Americans violated the rules of warfare by not retreating after receiving a volley from the enemy. This method of fighting is not set down in the American tactics. By going ahead in spite of and in face of repeated volleys the well trained regulars took the Spaniards by surprise, quite as much as the smokeless powder and deadly accuracy of the Mauser amazed the Americans.

Lawton had about 5,000 men for the attack on El Caney and the El Caney heights before Santiago. The infantry division of Kent numbered about 4,500 men and Wheeler's dismounted cavalry about 2,500, making 7,000 for the attack on San Juan heights. Both columns were ordered to take their places on the night of the 30th for a forward movement. Chaffee's brigade, 1,600 strong, took the trail from La Redonda north to a point on the ridge east of El Caney blockhouse, followed by Capron's bat-



FIELD OF BATTLE OF JULY 1.

tery, while the brigades of Miles and Ludlow marched by road from El Poso to the Duconreau House. Lawton's attack upon El Caney was to begin early in the morning.

The divisions of Wheeler and Kent bivouacked along the road between El Poso and San Juan river. Grimes' battery, which was to cooperate against San Juan heights, took position on the knoll at El Poso. Capron's guns were to open on El Caney early July 1, Lawton's infantry to follow up by attack. Grimes was to wait until the battle was well on at El Caney, then bombard San Juan blockhouse and trenches. Kent and Wheeler were to hold their troops in column around and behind San Juan crossing, awaiting orders. On the morrow the fates would decide.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup helps consumptives and cures incipient consumption; it loosens the phlegm and heals. It is without doubt the best cough medicine. Price 25c.

Our first impulses are good, generous, heroical; reflection weakens and kills them.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

A Delightful Companion.

Imagine a friend who would listen to a recital of troubles, give you help and encouragement, and never tell a soul; who would visit you regularly without waiting for you to return the call and who would always leave you feeling brighter and happier than when she came; who would give you the cream of the late news in a few words, and never forget to bring a budget of helpful suggestions to make your work easier. What would you not give for such a friend? How eagerly would you look forward to her coming, and how disappointed would you be should she fail to put in an appearance at the customary time!

"Take semi-monthly visits from a dear friend!" That is what is said of "The Housekeeper" by all its readers, and the lady who has not had this most delightful home companion has missed a treat. It is a loss for which there is no good reason, for none need be deprived of its visits since the subscription price is only fifty cents a year, and they who have not that amount of money can earn the magazine in an afternoon by persuading two friends to subscribe.

The progressive housekeeper will find this magazine invaluable, for it tells the best and easiest way to do all necessary work, and helps her to economise not only in money, but in time and strength as well. It keeps her informed as to the most important news of the day, and furnishes interesting reading for her entertainment when she is too tired to care for anything except fiction. The serial story in the present volume is from the pen of John Strange Winter, and is considered one of the best of the many good stories written by this bright author. Many of the short stories are furnished by well known writers, and all are far above the stories usually found in domestic magazines. The departments of Fashions, Fancy Work, Household Helps, Economy Clubs, Home Talks, Mothers' Council, Entertainments, The Dooryard, Floriculture, Our Young Folks, and News and Comment are all carefully edited, bright, original, and up to date. There is, besides, the page contributed by the new club, "The Progressive Women of America," which is deserving of special attention. It will be remembered that this club was organized only last September; now it has circles in thirteen different states, and every month there are additions to its number. At the regular monthly meetings these circles discuss topics outlined by the Club Director and send a synopsis of the decisions arrived at to the Director for publication. It is thus made possible for each circle to know the opinions expressed by all the other circles, and for the readers of the journal selected for the official publication to keep up with the work of this club without themselves becoming members.

The Housekeeper is published twice a month, and comprises twenty pages, handsomely illustrated and printed. Taking into consideration its size, character and frequency of publication, it is the lowest-priced woman's magazine in the world. Published at Minneapolis, Minn.

A Story of a French Servant.

Marie Anne De Boret, in talking about the absolute hopelessness of trying to reason with the servants, tells a good little tale that I am sure every woman with any sort of a servant will appreciate.

A friend of Mlle. de Boret's, who wrote very clever novels, was trying to explain to a new femme de chambre that she must not come and interrupt her at every other moment, as she was fond of doing.

"Now when you are sewing," she said, "and you are called away from your work, you can go back and take it up just at the stitch where you left it. But if I am disturbed in my writing, I can't pick up again the thread of my thoughts in that way. You understand, don't you?" The girl said she understood, and went off. Pretty soon she was back again. "What is it, Marie?" asked her mistress. "Well, ma'ame," said the maid, fumbling awkwardly at her apron, "if I don't know how to do anything but sew, it's because I was never taught to do anything but sew. If I'd been taught to write books, I could write books."

The writer of novels said no more.—Katharine de Forest, in Harper's Bazar.

A Punctual Man.

A certain Mr. Scott of Exeter, whose business required him to travel constantly, was one of the most famous characters for punctuality in the kingdom. By his methodical habits, combined with unwearied industry, he accumulated a large fortune. For a great many years the landlord of every inn in Cornwall or Devon that he visited knew the exact day and hour he would arrive. A short time before he died, at the advanced age of eighty, a gentleman who was making a journey through Cornwall put up at a small inn at Port Isaac for his dinner. He looked over the bill of fare, and found nothing to his liking. He had, however, seen a fine duck roasting on the fire. "I'll have that," said he. "You cannot, sir," replied the landlord; "it is for Mr. Scott of Exeter." "I know Mr. Scott very well," replied the traveller. "He is not in your house." "Very sorry," said the landlord, "but six months ago, when he was last here, he ordered the duck to be ready for him this day, exactly at two o'clock." And, to the amazement of the traveller, who chanced to look from the window, the old gentleman was at that moment entering the inn yard, about five minutes before the appointed time.—Harper's Round Table.

The Last Resort.

"People appear to be forgetting all about this country," said one landowner.

"That's a fact," answered the other. "We don't seem able to attract any attention."

"The tide of immigration seems to split and go around on both sides of us. I've done everything I could think of to stir things up."

"Well, I'm afraid there's nothing else left. I hate to get down to anything so common, but I guess we'll have to discover gold."—Washington Star.

True, but Awful.

First Newspaper Reader (in a smoking compartment)—I hear they have nearly reached those poor miners who were entombed by that explosion.

Second Newspaper Reader—Yes, they have half penetrated the wall of rock.

Third Newspaper Reader—You mean penetrated.

Second Newspaper Reader—No I don't. They're only half way through.—Ally Sloper.

Fortune does not change men; it only unmasks them.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will make a permanent cure in all cases of cough, or cold on chest or lungs. It will cure when other remedies have failed. Physicians recommend it.

Jill. The under dog in a fight gets all the sympathy.

Jill. Yes; but, unfortunately, that isn't all he gets.—Yonkers Statesman.

Crimsonbeak. "Let me see; didn't they send a New York man down to see about cleaning the streets of Havana?"

Yeast. "Yes, I believe they did."

"Well, it wouldn't be a bad idea if they sent a man up from Havana just now, to see about cleaning the streets of New York."

The Workbox.

BABY'S CROCHETED JACKET.

The model seen was made of Fleisher's white Shetland wool, finished with pink. Any other color may be substituted. Use about a No. 9 hook.

Chain 62 stitches, each chain to be drawn out one-eighth of an inch long.

1st row—One treble in fourth (*), 1 chain, miss 1, 1 treble in next to repeat from (*) 33 holes.

2d row—Three loose chains, and 1¼ inch long treble in first hole, 2 treble same length in next, and repeat till you have 5 sets of 2 treble to a set, counting the first; increase by 2 in next hole, 4 sets plain, 2 in next hole, 5 sets, 2 in next, 5 sets, 2 in next, 4 sets, 2 in next, 5 sets.

3d row—Six sets, always including the first, increase by a set in space between set, just worked and the next, 2 sets, 5 treble in each of next 2 sets, increase by one in space, 7 sets, increase by set in space; this is the middle of the back; work second half to match.

4th row—Six sets, increase by 2 in next; 2 sets plain then set in each of 4 spaces in each lot of 5 treble; 2 sets, increase by 2 in next; 7 sets, 2 in next; this is the middle; finish the other side to match.

5th row—Seven sets, increase by 1 set in space; 14, increase in space, 9 sets; increase in space which is made. Finish the other half to match.

6th row—Seven sets, increase by two in next; 14 sets, two in next, 9 sets, two in next; finish remaining half to match.

7th row—Eight sets, increase in space; 10 sets, increase in space; 11 sets, increase in space; 10 sets, increase in space; 11 sets, increase in space; finish other side to match.

8th row—Begins the sleeve. Make 7 sets, increase in space; half treble in next, miss 18, half treble in next. Now finish the 2 half trebles as 1 stitch, increase in space, 10 sets, 2 in next; finish other side to match.

9th row—Twenty-one sets, working into top of half treble as if it were a set, increase in space, 21 sets.

10th row—Set in set to middle increase 2 sets in that, set in set to end.

11th row—Set on set to middle, increase by putting 1 set in middle space, set on set.

12th row—Set on set, except putting 2 sets in last increase.

13th row—With the colored wool, set in set to middle, set in space, set in set to end.

14th row—Same, putting two sets in increase of last row.

The Border: With colored wool begin at neck and work down front; 3 chain, 1 treble in first hole, 3 loose chain, slip stitch in top side loop of same treble, 1 treble in same hole, (*) 1 treble in next hole, 1 treble in same, 3 loose chain, slip stitch in top side loop of same treble, 1 treble in same, repeat from (*) all round, putting 2 sets of 3 treble to a set at corners for flatness. Finish sleeves with border.—Eva M. Niles.

When the Blow Fell.

A young married lady one morning gave her husband a sealed letter, which he was to read when he got to his office. He did so, and the letter ran as follows:

"I am obliged to tell you something that may give you pain, but there is no help for it. You shall know everything whatever on the consequence. For the last week I have felt that it must come to this, but I have waited until the last extremity, and can remain silent no longer. Do not overwhelm me with bitter reproach, for you will have to put up with your share of the troubles as well as myself."

Cold perspiration stood in thick drops on the brow of the husband, who was prepared for the worst. Trembling he read on:

"Our coal is all gone. Please order a ton to be sent this afternoon. I thought you might forget, and therefore wrote you this letter."

But he didn't forget it that time!

What a Knot Is.

Probably there is no nautical term more frequently used during the past war than the word "knot."

The word is synonymous with the nautical mile or 6,080.27 feet, while, as everyone knows, the geographical mile is 5,280 feet. This would make the knot equal to 1.15 of a geographical mile, and, therefore, in order to compare the speed of a boat expressed in knots compared with a railroad train, it is necessary to multiply the speed in knots by 1.15.

Another point to remember is that speed means a distance traveled in unit time, so that when one speaks of a boat having a speed of twenty knots, it is not necessary or proper to add per hour, as the word itself when employed as a unit of speed signifies nautical miles per hour.—Philadelphia Record.

He Was an Apt Pupil.

Old Clerk—Just watch me wait on this lady, and you'll get an idea of how it is done. Is there anything I can do for you today, madam?

Lady—Have you any canned pears?

Old Clerk—Certainly, madam (taking down a can,) and they have the flavor and freshness of the pear from the vine.

Lady—I will take three cans.

Old Clerk—You see how it's done; now here comes a lady, and I'll let you wait on her.

Lady—Have you any pickled pig's feet?

New Clerk—Certainly, madam (taking down a can,) and they have the flavor and freshness of the pig right from the pen.—Anecdotes.

They Married.

Perhaps he repented, perhaps he did it only for fun. Said he, "My darling Ethel, what would you say if I were to tell you that I cannot marry you?"

"I would say, my dearest love, that I have a big brother who would make it warm for you and that I have some of the sweetest little billet doux that would make it expensive for you, George, dear."

"But, you know, I haven't said it."

"I know you haven't, my pet."

"So we'd better get married, hadn't we?"

"I think so, my precious."—London Tit-Bits.

His Art Failed Him.

"Son," asked a Grand River avenue resident, "what's the matter with the professor across the way? I understand that he's all broken up and liable to be in bed for some time."

"You mean the professor what hypnotizes people?"

"That's the one."

"Oh, he went out to the stockyard Friday and tried ter mesmerize a bull."—Detroit Free Press.

Customer. "Look here! The first time I used this cheap umbrella I bought of you the black dye soaked out and dripped all over me."

Dealer. "Mein friend, that was our new patent self-detective umbrella. If anyone should steal that, you'd know him by his clothes."

All Sorts.

"I care not," said the capitalist, "who makes the laws of the country, so long as I can help form the trusts."

Miffort. "Did Miller take a prominent part in the late war?"

Tooker. "Ask Miller.

Short conversation. "Doing much now?"

"Not much, but many."

"The minister asked me how I could defend the practice of skating on Sunday."

"What did you say?"

"I said it might thaw on Monday.

She. "He said he would die a thousand deaths for me."

He. "Who wouldn't? The trouble is, a fellow can't die but once."

After the Service.—The Wife—"The minister hit you pretty hard today, John." The Husband—"I'm very glad you enjoyed the sermon, my dear."

"When I was discharged my employer let me down easy." "How so?" "He said I could get work more readily than an inferior man."

"Pa, is a man's wife called his better half?" "Yes, my son." "Then each of Mr. Robert's three wives would be a better sixth, wouldn't she?"

"My husband suffers terribly from the cold."

"Do you think he really feels it more than other people, or does he only make more fuss about it?"

He. "Have you read Kipling's 'Departmental Ditties'?"

She. "You don't mean to tell me he has taken up the department stores? What won't he try next?"

"All is lost," said the Spanish official in discussing the results of the war.

"Well," answered the taxpayer, "I can't help having my suspicions that some of it was strayed or stolen before the fight started."

"Anyhow," said Ferry Palettic to himself, as he curled up in the hay, "I kin sleep long as I please 'thout bein' afraid of missin' my breakfast, 'cause they ain't no breakfast fer me to miss."

She. "Do you remember that thirty years ago you proposed to me and that I refused you?"

He. "Oh, yes. That's one of the most treasured recollections of my youth."

"Excuse me, sir," said Barker to a boorish traveler, "but what is your business?" "I am a gentleman, sir—that's my business." "Ah," said Barker, "I see. You are taking a holiday."

"Our duty to humanity," said the Cynical Philosopher, "demands that we should administer the affairs of the weak and oppressed, and our duty to ourselves demands that we should get mighty good pay for the job."

Bridge:—"There's a man in the parlor wants to see you, sir." Mr. Ardup—"I'll be there in a minute. Ask him to take a chair." Bridge—"Sure, sir, he says he's going to take all the furniture. He's from the instalment company."

Assurance—"Don't you want to be the George Washington of the Philippines?" asked one of the insurgents. "Not at all," was the calm and haughty reply; "but I shall have no objection if some future historian turns his dates around and alludes to George Washington as the Aguinaldo of America."

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

It is a great evil, as well as misfortune, to be unable to utter a prompt and decided "No."

Let me say I have used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh and can thoroughly recommend it for what it claims. Very truly, (Rev.) H. W. Hathaway, Elizabeth N. J.

I tried Ely's Cream Balm, and to all appearances am cured of catarrh. The terrible headaches from which I long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S. Vol. and A. A. G. R., Albany, N. Y.

A 10c. trial size of the 50c. size of Ely's Cream Balm will be mailed. Kept by druggists. Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

In life, as in chess, forethought wins.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills: they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

In idleness there is perpetual despair.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Done, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

They never pardon who commit the wrong.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

The only way to have a friend is to be one.

The new combination of Smart Weed and Bella Donna, as used in Carter's Backache Plasters, has proved to be one of the best that could be made. Try one of these popular plasters in any case of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia, soreness of the chest or lungs, and you will be surprised and pleased by the prompt relief. In bad cases of chronic dyspepsia, a plaster over the pit of the stomach stops the pain at once. Ask for Carter's Smart Weed and Bella Donna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. THE KIND YOU HAVE BOUGHT

Punctures.

With more or less fighting going on in many of the Philippines we can hardly speak of them as our "Pacific" islands.

We are assured that none but fresh dates were used in connecting the new 1899 almanacs. But not so with the chestnuts.

The first two figures of 1899 when added equal either of the last two, and the last two when added equal the first two. Well, what of it?

If, as the Poet Wither says, "care will kill a cat," it might be well to hang a little of it over the back fence where felines most do congregate.—La. A. W. Bulletin.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a most valuable remedy for all throat and lung affections. It cures a cough or cold in one day. Doses are small. Results sure. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

Bronx. "I see last baby carriages propelled by electricity are coming into use."

Gotham. "Yes; there'll be nothing left to distinguish a Brooklyn man after a while."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TIVERTON.

The fourth annual meeting of the Newport County Pomona Grange, No. 4, was held Tuesday afternoon at Whitridge Hall. The meeting opened at 3:30 p. m., with the reading of the reports of the treasurer, after which the following officers were installed by Mr. Thomas F. Manchester, of Lime Rock Grange, assisted by Mrs. Herman F. Peckham, of Middletown, R. I.

W. Master—Charles H. Potter, of Norquit.
W. Overseer—Herman F. Peckham, of Aquidneck.
W. Lecturer—Mrs. F. A. Wilcox, of Norquit.
W. Steward—Warren R. Sherman, of Portsmouth.
W. Assistant Steward—N. Horace Peckham, of Portsmouth.
W. Chaplain—George Howland, of Conanicut.
W. Treasurer—Samuel E. Almy, of Norquit.
W. Secretary—Joseph Peckham, of Aquidneck.
Lady Assistant Steward—Nellie Flanders, of Conanicut.

The evening's entertainment opened with readings by Mrs. Herman F. Peckham and Mr. Grinnell, followed by vocal solos by Miss Alice Schlegel and Mr. A. Richmond Hambly and short speeches from several of the members, after which the hall was prepared for a social. Music was furnished by Dyer and Hathaway's orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich left on the New York boat for New York, Wednesday, to make an extended stay.

The last of the series of illustrated sermons on Eternity will be given Sunday evening at the P. M. Church by the Rev. John Proude.

The Y. P. S. C. E., of the Temple chapel, have elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:

President—Mrs. Grinnell.
Vice President—William Walker.
Recording Secretary—James Bright.
Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Mary J. Tripp.
Committees: Lookout—Miss Ora Bailey, chairman; Prayer meeting—Thomas Slater, chairman; Social—William Walker, chairman.

The society of the Central Baptist Church held its annual meeting and roll call Wednesday, 11th inst. The even was of particular interest, it being the 96th anniversary of its organization. The roll call was from 2 to 4 p. m., and included the business meeting when the reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and accepted and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: Clerk, Miss Eliza G. Osborn; Standing Committee, Charles A. Hambly, George Hicks, George L. Church; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Eliza G. Osborn.

The presence of several former pastors was very gratifying. Congratulatory letters were read from absent members and the following former pastors: Rev. Henry W. Tate of Iowa, and Rev. Peter C. Wright of Wisconsin. Interesting addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Wightman of Maldon, Mass., who occupied the pulpit ten years previous to 1880, Rev. I. W. Porter of Valley Falls, a former pastor, Rev. C. A. Maryot of Wickford, and Mr. Alexander Cook, on the past history of the church and previous recollections. Rev. Francis Davis, the present pastor, gave a history of the church from its organization up to the present time.

A social time followed and all were cordially invited to remain to a collation which was served in the vestry of the church. At 6 p. m., a praise service was held conducted by the Rev. Mr. Atha of the Third Baptist Church, Fall River.

On the 28th of December, 1898, the Central Baptist Church was formed by Elder William Bentley, a place of worship being erected on land owned by the church and called "Proprietors Land" which is now known as Fort Point and is in close proximity to Stone Bridge. At the close of three years, Elder Bently with 13 of his members removed to Worcester. About fifty years ago, the edifice on the beach was taken down and the lumber used to build a church on Tiverton Heights. For many years this church stood as a land mark and was loved, honored and supported by citizens long since passed away. This building was destroyed by fire October 10, 1886, and the present handsome and attractive church was erected on the same site and dedicated December 14, 1887.

There were visitors present from neighboring towns, amongst them Mr. Alexander Cook and wife of Fall River, former residents of Tiverton and members of Central Baptist Church.

MIDDLETOWN.

DEATH OF MRS. DANIEL M. CHASE. Mrs. California, wife of Daniel M. Chase, expired at her home on Oliphant lane on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Chase had been the victim of a distressing disease for nearly two years, and she lived a much longer period than her friends had reason to expect. Mrs. Chase was the second daughter of Joshua C. Brown of Newport and Jane Smith of Middletown. Mr. Brown lived for many years in different parts of the West and much of the early life of Mrs. Chase was spent there. She was a member of the First Baptist church of Newport. She leaves one daughter and two sons in addition to her surviving husband.

DEATH OF ESTHER T. POTTER.—Mrs. Esther T. Potter, widow of George, and daughter of the late James Taggart, died at her home near Taggart's Ferry, on Wednesday. Mrs. Potter was an aged lady and had long been in a feeble condition of health and cared for by her son, N. Perry Potter and her niece, Miss Hattie Potter. She had a special fondness and admiration for flowers and she cultivated many rare specimens, with which she adorned her quiet rustic home.

COURT OF PROBATE.—There was not much to engage the attention of the Court at its usual monthly meeting on Monday last.

Foster's Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1898, by W. T. Foster.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Jan. 21.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 19 to 23, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 24, cross west of Rockies country by close of 25, great central valleys 26 to 28, eastern states 29.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about 24, great central valleys 26, eastern states 28. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about 27, great central valleys 29, eastern states 31.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m., February 6, will average below normal east of the Rockies and above west.

Rainfall for the same period will be above normal east of the Rockies and below west.

The first disturbance in February will reach Pacific coast about January 30, cross west of Rockies by close of 31, great central valleys February 1 to 3, eastern states 4.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about January 30, great central valleys February 1, eastern states February 3. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about February 2, great central valleys 4, eastern states 6.

The great warm wave, forecasts of which have been published, will be inaugurated soon after the date of this bulletin and will affect most parts of the United States with a general thaw.

But about the first of February the reverse of this will occur and a great cold wave with a general fall in temperature will sweep across the continent.

My next bulletin will contain general forecasts for February, including some valuable suggestions about when to complete gathering the ice crop.

It is a great evil, as well as a misfortune, to be unable to utter a prompt and decisive "No."

TO INTRODUCE

The different brands of Whiskey I will sell for one week only

A 7 Year Old Philadelphia Club Whiskey, (fe quart bottle) former price $1.25, for $1.0 per bottle.
Elm Hill 5 year old, full quart, sells everywhere for $1.25, my price $1.00 per bottle
Lucky Mystic full quart, 10 year old, cheap sold for $1.50, my price $1.25.
American Malt full quart, guaranteed equal to the Canadian Malt, at $1.50 my price $1.0.
Guckenheimer, Tuxedo, Belle of Jefferson Mt Vernon, and all kinds of Liquors and Wine bulk at wholesale prices.

LOUIS EHRHARDT, JR.,
271 THAMES STREET.
TELEPHONE.

Farmers and Gardeners Attention!

Garden Seed.

The large increase from year to year in it department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS

are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. The talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn threadbare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this Island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, can not be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to be raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

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A. A. BARKER,
BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

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Removed
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Wanted.

INSURANCE AGENT in every town in Rhode Island. The best opportunity to make money ever offered. Call or address 7 Exchange Place, Boston Mass., Room 15.

LAST CALL!

We have a very few copies left of

RECOLLECTIONS
—OF—
OLDEN TIMES

by the late

THOMAS R. HAZARD (Shepherd Tom), containing a history of the

Robinson, Hazard & Sweet FAMILIES.

This rare work is now out of print and no over twenty five copies remain in the publisher's hands. It will not be reprinted.

If you wish a copy of the best work of Rhode Island's most interesting writer, you will do well to send your order at once.

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MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.,
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Exceptional Opportunity.
An excellent little
UPRIGHT PIANO
in good repair for $70. $10 down and $5.00 per month. A discount will be made for cash. Don't fail to call and examine.
JOHN VARS,
126 Thames street.

Notice of Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP existing between Gardiner B. Reynolds and Phebe A. Bradford, both of Newport, Rhode Island, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the said co-partnership are hereby required to make payment to Gardiner B. Reynolds, and all persons having claims against said co-partnership are requested to present them to Gardiner B. Reynolds for settlement.

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS,
PHEBE A. BRADFORD.
Newport, R. I., July 18, 1898-23

New Advertisement.

White Wyandottes
THAT ARE WHITE!

Weight of Male, - 10lbs.
Score, - - 92 1-2 points
Hens above Standard Weight.
Points do do do

Here is a chance to increase the size of your stock.

J. ROYAL SANBORN,
Broadway & Powel Ave.,
Newport, R. I.

It costs you nothing to see them.

New Advertisements. New Advertisements

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

For the second week of the sale we herewith submit a few items without comment. These prices speak volumes.

Men's Furnishings.

Suspenders.
Men's Elastic Web Suspenders, substantially made, with nickel buckles and web ends. Regular price 10c; sale price
5c. a pair.

Linen Collars.
Men's Linen Collars, four-ply, various styles in roll and turn over. Regular price 10c.; sale price
5c. each.

Linen Cuffs.
Men's Linen Cuffs, various styles, but principally for Link Buttons. Regular price 20c.; sale price
9c. a pair.

Neckties.
Men's Neckties in Teck, Four-in-Hand and Puff, light and dark effects. Regular price 25c. to 50c.; sale price
12 1 2c. each.

Dress Shirts.
Men's White Unlaundered Dress Shirts, made of A1 Quality Standard Cotton bosom and wristbands, fine grade of all pure linen, made in full proportion, all sizes. Regular price 75c.; sale price
25c. each.

Kibbons,

Moire Taffeta.
3½ inch Moire Taffeta Pure Silk Ribbons, all colors. Regular price 22c.; sale price
12 1 2c. a yard

Satin Ribbons.
6-inch Double Face Satin Ribbon, the finest quality made. Regular price 15c.; sale price
29c. a yard.

Hosiery.

Boys' School Hose.
Boys' extra heavy fast black School Hose all sizes. Regular price 25c., and consider ed very good value at that price; sale price
15c. a pair.

Ladies' Cashmere Hose.
Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, Merino Heel and Toe, extra fine quality. Real value 25c., to close the lot at once
19c. a pair.

Underwear.

White Undershirts and Drawers.
Men's white, three-quarters wool, Undershirts and Drawers, all sizes. Regular price 75c.; sale price
50c. each.

Fleeced Undershirts and Drawers.
Men's Heavy Fleeced Undershirts and Drawers, all sizes. Regular price 38c.; sale price
25c each.

Gloves.

Ladies' two-clasp English Pique Dog-skin, colors Tan, Ox Blood and Brown. Regular price $1; sale price
59c. a pair.

Ladies' French Suede Kid Gloves, in four and eight Button, Mousquetaire Lengths. Regular price $1 to $1.50; sale price
59c. a pair.

Small Wares.

BONE CASING, per piece 2c
TWIN DRESS STAYS. Regular price 10c; now 3c
WASTE SILK, per ounce 1c
VELVET BINDING, all colors, piece of four yards 2c
SPOOL COTTON, 1 dozen 22c
STOCKINETTE DRESS SHIELDS, 2 pairs for 5c
DRESS BRAID, 2 pieces for 1c

BOSTON STORE.

LAST CHANCE
TO SECURE
Elegant Pictures
at one half their actual value.

Fine water colors, only . . . $1.98
Hand colored Photos, only . . . 98c
Etchings, framed in white and gold, only . $1.50

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, Pastels and Photo Frames.

All marked down for this sale. All framed in the latest style frames and in the best manner.

Newport Art Store,
184 THAMES STREET.

HAVE YOUR
PICTURES
FRAMED NOW, HUNDREDS OF MOULDINGS TO SELECT FROM.
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER,

BIDS
Will be Received
for the purchase of machinery now in the building on Long Wharf occupied by T. S. Nason.
Address—
WM. E. DENNIS,
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KENT & SON, PIANOS.
$125 A HIGH GRADE PIANO DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY.
30 DAYS FREE TRIAL
GUARANTEED FOR TEN YEARS. Do not pay fancy prices for your Piano. Write, send for catalogue.
KENT & SON,
48 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Historical & Genealogical.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given, the initials only to be used in print. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
K. M. TILLEY,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, January 21, 1899.

QUERIES.

71. CAHOONE—Wanted, Ancestry of James Cahoone, born about 1725, Newport; married (1) Sarah Yates, 1747; married (2) Aug. 28, 1763, Phebe Wilcox; and died Jan. 6, 1814, Newport, R. I.—E. O.

—o—

72. PHILLIPS—Wanted, Ancestry also death of Eleanor Phillips who married Aug. 22, 1752, Caleb Gardner, Newport; copy of an old Bible record says she was a niece of Captain John Freebody of Newport. Of what family was Capt. John Freebody?—E. O.

—o—

73. SMITH—Can any one give the date of death of John Smith, son of William and Abigail (Dexter) Smith, of Providence, R. I.? He was born Dec. 14, 1731 5, Providence, and married June 30, 1757, Elphal Arnold, daughter of Christopher and Lydia (Tillinghast) Arnold. Abigail (Dexter) Smith was born 1715. When did she die?—O.

—o—

74. GARDNER—Can any one give the date of death of Abel (Phipps) Gardner, bapt. June 11, 1693, Charlestown, Mass.; married Dec. 22, 1709, Caleb Gardner of Brookline, Mass., and Newport, R. I.? He married (2) Elizabeth Phipps, a cousin of his first wife, and died in Newport Sept. 20, 1761.—O.

—o—

75. GODFREY, RHODES—I would like to know the dates of birth, marriage and death of Francis and Elizabeth Godfrey of Bridgewater, Mass. Also the dates of birth and death of Sarah Rhodes who married Benjamin Tillinghast; he was born 1672, died Sept. 1726.—E. O.

—o—

76. HALEY—Wanted, the ancestry of Elizabeth Haley born about 1701, married 1733, Richard Gay of Thompson and Killingly, Conn. She died Feb. 2, 1835, aged about thirty. (Gravestone.)—O.

—o—

77. RHODES—Captain Simon Rhodes, born Jan. 24, 1710, died April 21, 1784, married Anne, daughter of James Babcock of Stonington, Conn., Dec. 15, 1750. Who were Captain Rhodes's parents; and was he a descendant of Zachary Rhodes, a companion of Roger Williams?—H. L. G.

—o—

78. ROGERS—Lieutenant Robert Rogers married Mary, daughter of Captain Simon and Anne Rhodes, April 2 1750. What was the date of Robert Rogers's birth, and what were the dates of the deaths of himself and his wife? Any further information concerning Robert Rogers will be greatly appreciated.—H. L. G.

—o—

79. BRIG MARQUIS FAYETTE.—The following advertisement appears in the Independent Chronicle, Boston, Mass., Sept. 19, 1782: "To be sold at Public Vendue, Providence, at Clark and Nightingale's Wharf. The remarkable fast sailing and beautiful brig 'Marquis Fayette' prize to the Scammel, Noah Stoddard Commander, burthen about 90 tons more or less, with her cargo, consisting of 80 hds Cod Fish packed about 15 days since, also a number shook hds new thousand hds hoops and hds staves. The sale to be on Tuesday, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock." I wish to learn who purchased the Brig Marquis Fayette at the prize sale referred to in the advertisement. A brig of her tonnage and description was granted a letter of Marque at Boston, Jan. 8, 1763, on the petition of John Comeraie, and Arnold Comeraie was made Captain of her. Is anything known of John or Arnold Comeraie?—J. B.

—o—

80. COLLINS—Information is wanted concerning Tillinghast Collins, who was a mariner of Cranston, R. I. He was married in 1800 to Ann Gould in Philadelphia. His grandfather emigrated from Ireland to Rhode Island, but further information is lacking.—H. S. H.

—o—

81. CORNELL—Information desired concerning Samuel (2) Cornell, son of Thomas (1) Cornell, of Portsmouth, R. I., 1640, and Samuel's descendants.—H. H. H. C. S.

—o—

82. DAY—Who were the parents of Nancy Day, who married George Blackington? They were the parents of Joel, of Wrentham, Mass., born 1763.—G. O. A.

—o—

83. BURDICK—Wanted, parents of Billings Burdick, of whom Arnold in his Vital Statistics of Rhode Island names wife Hannah ——. Also wanted maiden name and ancent of Hannah.—K. S. M.

—o—

84. DORRANCE—George Dorrance, son of Rev. Samuel Dorrance, of Voluntown, Conn., married 1766 7 for his second wife, Elizabeth ——. He was killed in the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, and his wife is said to have married for her second husband a man by the name of Fish. Wanted name of wife Elizabeth and parentage—for which ten dollars will be paid, with proofs and references. The Dorrance family settled in Rhode Island, but the Rev. Samuel, father of the above Col. George, settled in Voluntown, Conn. There is a tradition that Elizabeth's name was Murphy. A James Murphy was one of the volunteers who secured a grant of 90 acres of land in 1706, in Voluntown. Who was said James Murphy, and who were his descendants, and whence did he come from? The Trinity Church records of Newport, R. I., give the baptism of an Elizabeth Murphy, which corresponds with date of Elizabeth, wife of Col. Dorrance. Information desired.—K. S. M.

—o—

85. SMITH—A John Smith of Plainfield, Conn., in 169–, married Susannah? and had Elizabeth, born 1703, who married the Rev. Samuel Dorrance. Where did said John Smith come from to Plainfield and whom did he marry? Ten dollars will be paid for information, with proofs, as to who he was and his parentage.—K. S. M.

—o—

86. HALL-GARY—Whose son was Jonathan Hall, of Plainfield, Conn., who married Alice Gary? Who was Alice Gary? Jonathan Hall is supposed to have served in the Revolution from Plainfield, Conn.—K. S. M.

—o—

87. GARDINER—Revolutionary, Colonial service and ancestry wanted of Nicholas Gardiner, son of Ezekiel, born May 29, 1749, in North or South Kingstown. Martha Champlin, first wife, born in Westerly, Jan. 27, 1750, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Gardiner Champlin. Ezekiel Gardiner, son of Nicholas, Jr., born Sept. 29, 1712; died August 13, 1750; married Dorcas Watson, August 29, 1734; Nicholas Gardiner, Jr., son of Nicholas, born 169–, married Oct. 13, 1700, Mary Eldred, daughter of Thomas Eldred of Kingstown, R. I.; Nicholas Gardiner, son of George, born, 1654, married Hannah——.—N. R. G.

—o—

88. REYNOLDS—Wanted, ancestry and war record of the following: Jonathan Reynolds of South Kingstown, R. I., born Oct. 9, 1727, son of John and Hannah Hall Reynolds, of Exeter, R. I.; married Ann Knowles. Joseph, father of John, born Nov. 27, 1652; second wife Mercy. James, father of Joseph, died 1702; left wife Deborah. William, father of James, settled in Providence, R. I., in 1636.—N. R. G.

—o—

89. CROSS—Wanted war record and ancestry of the following:—Joseph Cross, son of Samuel and grandson of Joseph, born in Charlestown, R. I., May 19, 1775; first wife was Dorcas Reynolds, daughter of Jonathan, of South Kingstown, R. I.—N. R. G.

—o—

90. TIFT OR TEFFT—Information is earnestly desired of Joseph Tift or Tefft, also of his wife, Lucy Brewster, and of their son, Solomon Tift or Tefft, who was born in 1753. Probably in South Kingstown, R. I.—R. C. M.

—o—

91. CHURCH-STURTEVANT. Can any one tell me where and in what year Hannah Church was born? She married in 1710, Josiah Sturtevant, of Halifax and Plimpton. She died in 1788. I would also like the dates of the birth, marriage and death of the father of Hannah, who was Nathaniel, son of Richard Church and Elizabeth Warren.—F. S. C.

—o—

92. LEACH—Church, son of Hannah Church and Josiah Sturtevant, born in 1730, married Sarah Leach. Who were her parents?—F. S. C.

—o—

93. STURTEVANT—In the Revolutionary War Records, Church Sturtevant's name appears three times—once on "Muster and pay roll of Lieutenant Judah Wood's Co., Col. Thomas Lothrop's Regiment, for service at Rhode Island on the alarm of Dec. 9, 1776. Marched from Halifax to Bristol, R. I." Was this Sturtevant the son of Josiah Sturtevant and Hannah Church?—F. S. C.

—o—

94. SAYRE—I am preparing a Sayre Genealogy, mainly descendants of Thomas Sayre, of Lynn, Mass., and of Southampton, N. Y., in 1640. There has been in Rhode Island from early in the 18th century, a Sayre family. Who can tell its emigrant ancestor? Rev. James Sayre, whilom Rector of the Episcopal Church in Newport, R. I., was of the Thomas Sayre line.—T. M. B.

—o—

95. DYE—William Dye, of Little Compton, R. I., married in 1681, Sarah Hayward, and had two sons William and John born respectively 1682 and 1684. The former son removed to Stonington, Conn., the children of the latter to Dartmouth, Mass., and subsequently, some of them at least, to Richmond, R. I. A John Dye was buried at Narragansett, 1730, aged 105 years. Who can tell the emigrant ancestry of this family, or the address of any living descendant?—T. M. B.

—o—

96. PALMER—Lawton Palmer removed from Westerly, R. I., or Stonington, Conn., to Hopkinton, R. I., 1756. Wanted name of his wife Martha, and her ascent.—K. S. M.

—o—

97. JOHNSON, TURNER—Roger Mowry married Mary Johnson of Roxbury, who died 1670. She was daughter of John Johnson and Marjorie ——. Was Marjorie Johnson daughter of John Turner of the Mayflower?—C. K. W.

ANSWERS.

28. KIRBY—Richard Kirby moved from Lynn to Sandwich, Mass., and thence to Dartmouth, Mass. His will, dated 10 mo., 27, 1688, proved Jan. 10, 1689, gives his second wife Elizabeth (3), daughter of Thomas (2) son of William (1) and Joan (Arnold) Hopkins. He bought of Sarah Warren, widow of Nathaniel Warren, May 7, 1683, a ½ share in Dartmouth lands, and William Gifford the other half share. In 1686 he is on the records of the Society of Friends at Dartmouth; 1684 he took the oath of fidelity. Dec. 4, 1683, at Sandwich, he was fined ten shillings for being "defective in arms." See Colonial printed records, Vol. 12, p. 108.

His son, Richard (2) Kirby, Jr., married Oct. 19, 1665, (see Gifford gen.) Patience Gifford, of William Gifford of Sandwich.

His daughter, Rebamah (2) Kirby married Lieut. John Smith (1) of Dartmouth, Mass., (his second wife), and was executor of his estate. His will was dated June 8, 1691, and probated Jan. 26, 1693 4 (See Vol. 1 of wills at Taunton, Mass.) He died Jan. 15, 1692. Both he and she are buried in his "old homestead hill meadow burial place," at (Smith's Neck), Dartmouth, Mass.

His daughter, Sarah (2) Kirby, married June 5, 1657, Matthew (2) Allen, (son of George (1) Allen, of Sandwich, Mass., 1637). Matthew's will, dated Feb. 7, 1688, says "loving wife Sarah." (See Genealogical notes of Barnstable, Mass., p. 108.)

His son, Recompense (2) Kirby, is named as "advisor" and called brother-in-law in Lieut. John Smith's will.

Richard (2) Kirby, Jr., married Dec. 2, 1678, Abigail (3) Howland, (2d wife) Zoeth (2) Howland, son of Henry (1) Howland. (See Howland Genealogy.)—H. H. H. C. S.

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50. CARR—The father of Eleck Carr was Robert Carr of Newport, R. I. He was born in 1614 and died 1691. He came over from London in the "Elizabeth and Ann" in 1635.—D.

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51. KENT—Desire Kent was the daughter of Edward and Mary Gray. Edward married Mary Winslow, Jan. 16, 1653-4. Mary Winslow was the daughter of John and Mary (Chilton) Winslow, born 1630, died 1683. The age of Desire Kent, as marked on her tomb stone, was 94 years instead of 92.—B. F. S.

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52. SOLDIERS OF THE SENIOR CLASS.—The General Assembly of Rhode Island at its October session, 1779, passed an "Act for the better forming, regulating and conducting the military force of this State," one section of which reads as follows:

"And whereas, by the experience of all ages, it has been found expedient for the better support of subordination and military discipline, to form separate and distinct corps, which shall take in the different ranks and orders of effective men, so far as respect their offices and stations in life; and whereas this Assembly, influenced by this principle of general utility, have ever exempted certain persons from serving promiscuously in the militia battalions; nevertheless, as the public, in cases of necessity, had and have a right to claim their personal services, that the same beneficial purposes may still be effected, it is enacted, That all persons under the following description be exempted from serving in the infantry battalions, and companies of artillery, viz.—all persons who have served in the place of general officers, justices of the peace, or other commissioned officers, the ministers or backers of each church or congregation in this state, all sworn practitioners in the law, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, all persons appointed to work the fire engines, one miller to each grist-mill, one ferryman to each stated ferry, all those who have lost a right eye, or disabled by lameness, all town councilmen, treasurers, clerks or sergeants, while serving in their respective stations. And be it further enacted, That all persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, exempted as aforesaid from serving in the infantry battalions, be formed into separate corps, to be known and called by the name of the Senior Class, in the several brigades to whose districts they appertain; that they be officered in the same manner as the infantry companies, with such field and staff officers as their numbers in their respective brigades entitle them to, and who shall at all times be armed, accoutred and provided in manner aforesaid, and subjected to the same regulations as the battalions aforesaid."—B. F. S.

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53. SPALDING—Edward (1) Spalding died Feb. 26, 1670. Married Margaret ——; she died 1640 (Spalding Memorial, p. 17.

John (2) Spalding, born about 1633, died 1721, married Hannah Hale, May 18, 1658, at Concord, Mass., by Major Simeon Willard. She died Aug. 14, 1689. (Page 20.)

Edward (3) Spalding, born Sept. 16, 1663, married 1st. Mary Bracket, daughter of John Bracket, of Billerica, Mass., Nov. 27, 1683. She died Dec. 8, 1704. He married 2nd. Dorothy ——. (Page 26.)

Josiah (4) Spalding, born in Chelmsford, Mass., Jan. 13, 1686, died Sept. 21, 1727, married Sarah Warren, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Warren, Dec. 4, 1710. Children all born in Plainfield, Conn., where he lived. (Page 36.)

Josiah (5) Spalding, born Oct. 27, 1715, married Hannah Grover, of Killingly, Conn., May 18, 1733. They removed from Plainfield to Canterbury, Conn., about 1743. The three oldest children were born in Plainfield, the others in Canterbury. (Page 70.)

There were twelve children. Rachel was the ninth child.

The information above is taken from the Spalding Memorial. See pages as given.—A. G. H. S.

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48. BEEKMAN'S PRECINCT—An account of Beekman's Precinct can be found in the history of Westchester County, N. Y. Many of the early settlers of that county were from Providence County, R. I.—J. N. A.